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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

STATE ITEMS

STROUDSBURG is to have a street railway.

JOHN DEALL is to be hung in Reading on Friday next.

ELK county is said to have the largest tannery in the world. Its capacity for sole leather is ten hundred thousand sides a year.

DAVID HOUK, of Shenango township, Lawrence county, was kicked on the leg by a colt a fortnight ago, and died from the effects thereof on Sunday.

A NINE year old son of Samuel Mauert, of Heidelberg, York county, went fishing on Sunday week, while his father was at church. The body was found in the afternoon.

A NEW well on the Clarion river, about half a mile from the mouth, has been tested, and is yielding oil in paying quantities—some estimating its daily production as high as ten barrels.

A LITTLE child of Henry Rossman, Chambersburg, was smothered in its crib on Thursday evening last; the mother had left the child sleeping, but coming to the crib some time after, found it dead, lying on his face.

THREE men set fire to the mountain forests in several places in the South Mountain, near Gettysburg. The fire was very disastrous, and the neighbors think it will only be the beginning of a series of disasters if the incendiaries can be caught.

POSTAL changes: Ridgeburg, Bradford county, A. H. Voorhis, vice J. Hammond, resigned. President, Venango county, S. E. Clapp, vice William Richard, resigned. Shaw's Landing, Crawford county, A. S. Beatty, vice E. A. Morgan, resigned.

THE Clarion *Democrat* says:

SINCE the big strike at Brady's Bend, many have concluded that the wells along the Clarion should be put down between 1,100 and 1,200 feet—taking into consideration the distance between the coal measures and the third sand rock.

THE Bradford *Reporter* says on Monday last, a son of Dr. Drake, of Granville was thrown from a cast iron grain roller and instantly killed. The boy struck one of the horses, causing him to jump and throw him in front of the roller, when it crushed him, producing death immediately.

THE Mercer *Dispatch* say: On Wednesday night of last week, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, the engine and boasting houses and the surrounding buildings at J. D. Risher & Co.'s coal works, at Mt. Morris, near West Middlesex, were destroyed by fire. Loss $4,000. No insurance.

THE Clarion River Oil Company torpedoed their well at Blyson, on last Tuesday. The water was not sufficiently exhausted, and the casing was blown up, and dropped down into the well, and at last accounts had not been taken out. Some oil was thrown out by the explosion, and the indications are favorable.

THE woods opposite this place were set on fire on Sunday last, and have been burning ever since. While the spectacle presented each evening is grand, it seems a great pity, to have the beauty of the mountain side destroyed, and persons who are guilty of causing the fire should be punished—*Bradford Reporter.*

THE Scranton *Republican* says the mountains around White Haven have been burning, and there, too, destruction of property has followed. On Wednesday the flames approached the line of the railroad, and caused some detention to the trains, some of which had to run in front. Let fire. The large lumbering establishments of McKean & Staddard and Braden & Co. caught fire, and were partly consumed. It is estimated that half a million feet of lumber were burned belonging to these two firms, valued at $20 per thousand. For a time fears were entertained for the safety of the town.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE Lorani county Woman's Suffrage Association has fifty two members.

THE salt well at Sugar Creek will be started this week. The water is strong and abundant.

DOVER furnace, which has been in blast for two years will be blown out for repairs next week.

THE rolling stock for the Pittsburgh and Marietta Railroad, from Marietta to Caldwell, has been contracted for.

FOR the year ending March 31, 1870, Ohio was the second State in the Union in contributions to the American Bible Society.

THE C. C. C. & I. Railway has raised its passenger conductors' wages to $125 per month and abolished all patent "checks" upon their honesty.

JUDGE PAINE, of Cleveland, has decided that a debt made for intoxicating liquors sold to be sold at retail, cannot be collected by the laws of Ohio.

AT Springfield, Sunday, a six year old son of Samuel Alexander was drowned by tumbling into Lagonda creek from a bank where his parents had forbidden him to go.

THE new Power House in Zanesville was pretty badly wrecked on Friday by the explosion of a boiler used in the house. The fireman was badly and the engineer slightly hurt.

THE market house at Gallipolis, O., was burned last Thursday morning. One man, imprisoned in the station house in the same building, was burned to a crisp. It was the work of an incendiary.

THE wheat crop throughout this portion of Ohio is reported to be doing finely. Should neither fly nor mildew intervene to blight the prospect, an abundant harvest is anticipated.—*Tuscarawas Chronicle.*

AT Castalia, Erie county, Saturday, Mrs. Thos. McCarty and her daughter Mrs. W. Dwight were fatally burned by the breaking of a lamp they were filling and the ignition and explosion of the oil—or rather its gas merely.

THE Tuscarawas *Advocate* says the certificate of the Lake Branch of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railroad was filed at the Secretary of State's office at Columbus on Friday last. The proposed road is to extend from Elyria, in Lorain county, through the counties of Medina, Wayne, Stark, Tuscarawas, Harrison and Belmont, to Belmont station on the Central Ohio Railroad. We are not informed as to who the corporation are.

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG is to have a large car ringe factory.

THE new University buildings at Morgantown will be finished by the first of June.

A LITTLE child about seven miles from Grafton was run over and killed by the cars one day last week.

THE State Republican Convention of West Virginia is called to meet at Parkersburg on the 22d of June.

THERE is an old lady in Monongalia county who has lived for 107 years, she is thought to be the oldest inhabitant thereabouts.

CLARKSBURG Democratic politicians are trying to control the negro vote, but Sam. he "can't see it." Harrison county will go the straight Republican ticket this fall, along with Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, and her other sister counties.

THE Morgantown *Post* says: General Witcher is likely to be nominated for Congress in the 3d District. General Duval's claims are urged for re-nomination in the 2d District, and Mr. McGrew will doubtless be re-elected from our District.

THOMAS HOWARD, Republican, was elected from the Twenty-fifth district—Allegheny county—for one year, to fill the unexpired term of Russell Errett. Mr. Howard is a gentleman of very decided ability. He has shown high qualities for the Senatorial position, and we presume there will be no opposition to his renomination and election.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

PITTSBURGH produces some of the finest stained glass to be found. Wm. Nelson, No. 23 Market street, invites attention to his work.

GENERAL NEWS.

AN oyster in Portsmouth, N. H., catches mice.

"FUN" calls Cleopatra a royal "needle" woman.

ALL Desmoines is talking of the Knight divorce case.

THE foreign commerce of Baltimore is steadily increasing.

THERE is but one lodge of Sons of Malta in New Jersey, and Secretary Robeson is its P. G. C.

THE Richmond relief fund in Philadelphia amounted on Friday evening to nearly $5,000.

LOUIS JENNINGS, husband of Madeline Henriques, is the new managing editor of the New York *Times.*

THE creditors of Victor Noir have attached the money which Pierre Bonaparte had to pay to his family.

NEW ORLEANS wants something done to prevent mad dogs from lunching off small children in the streets.

THE whiskey-inspired attempts of a Buffalonian to climb the smokestack of a passing locomotive were attended with fatal results.

SAMUEL GRIENSTAFF has just been arrested, near Evansville, for the murder of his father in law, a Mr Davis, in Saline county, one year ago.

PLEASANT for General Lee must be the fact that the trustees of his college have voted his house and $3,000 a year to Mrs. Lee—during her widowhood.

A GREEN hand on a schoonor leaving San Francisco tried to hold the main sheet instead of belaying it. Fortunately he leaves no family, as he was not wealthy.

A YOUNG man in Coldwater, Michigan, suddenly lost his voice on Christmas, and he has been unable to speak since, except in his sleep, when he talks as fluently as ever.

OVER two hundred applications for clerkships in the Census Bureau at Washington have been received, and only about a dozen were able to pass an examination satisfactorily.

E. M. STANTON, son of the late Secretary, has been offered the position of Assistant District Attorney under the attorney ship of the District of Columbia, and has declined it.

THE latest thing in parasols is made of black silk, with a lace cover costing from $50 to $100, with a carved coral top and a beautifully mounted gold vinaigrette inserted in the handle.

A LONDON boy of 18 would be in the other world but for the tenacity of his clothing. His girl proved false, and he tried to jump into the Thames, when a strong hand seized his collar.

A COLORED MAN attempted to cut his throat in church at Madison, Ga., a few days ago. Owing to the dullness of the knife and the interference of the worshippers the cut was not fatal.

MINNEAPOLIS calls itself "the workshop of the Northwest." There are three thousand two hundred and twelve employes there in the different factories, and the amount invested represents $3,163,258.

SIR FRANCIS CROSSLEY, M. P., and one of the Halifax (England) carpet makers, has just given £60,000 to religious and charitable objects. As his income is £250,000 a year, he is not likely to suffer in consequence.

AMONG the examiners appointed to look into the scholarship of applicants for a position in the naval academy from the Third Congressional (Iowa) District, is Miss Julia C. Addington, School Superintendent of Mitchell county.

A CHIMALTEPEC paper says that a family exists in that city, composed of five members, all of whom have small heads, their heads three inches long. One of them, beside having horns, has the body covered with small red hair, similar to a red deer.—*San Antonio (Texas) Express.*

A CLERGYMAN in a recent sermon, in New York, quoted an anecdote of an old merchant who instructed his clerks: "When a man comes into your store and talks of his honor watch him; if he talks of his wealth, don't try to sell to him; if he talks of his religion, don't trust him a dollar."

THIS is something new under the sun. The inmates of the jail in Pittsylvana county, Va., have formed themselves into a moral association. Among the articles in their creed is one against profane swearing, the penalty for violating which is stripes. It was enforced on one of the members last week.

SAYS the Harrison (Texas) *Flag:* "The flow of immigration into Texas does not abate in the least. Every steamboat up Red River is crowded with people who are coming to Texas, while the numbers who have taken the overland route cannot be estimated. In one more year our State will be nearly filled up."

THE jam of logs on Kettle River Rapids, Minnesota, notwithstanding the large crew employed in "breaking" it, continues to increase, until it is now the largest ever known on the St. Croix. As fast as the drives from above reach the jam a portion of the crew is discharged, and the remainder set to work to open a channel.

AN affray occurred near San Antonio, Texas, a few days ago, in which Edward Monroe shot his brother John. It commenced with a wrangle and set-to with fists, which finally ended in James shooting his brother. His father arrested the culprit, and came in and reported the matter to the San Antonio authorities. An officer was promptly sent out to bring him in.

MR. FRANK THORNE, of this city, leaves this morning for Niagara Falls where he proposes to close arrangements for a leap *a la* Sam Patch some time next August, probably right after the Buffalo horse races. His platform will be erected between the two falls, in the identical spot from which Patch made his wonderful leap. The hight of the fall at this place is one hundred and sixty-five feet.—Buffalo Express.

CHINAMEN resort to all sorts of expedients for smuggling opium into San Francisco. Seven hundred pounds have been discovered and seized since the arrival of the last steamer from China. The smug the glers sink large quantities of it in the bay, near the steamer, and after several days take it up again. The Customs officers found two hundred pounds in one bale, sunk to the bottom with sixty pounds of lead.

THE Grand Jury of Washington county, Ga., thus speaks of the state of feeling existing between the employer and employe: "We are gratified to note the increase of confidence and good feeling between planters and their employes, and notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the country and the influence brought to bear upon their susceptibility and ignorence of the latter class, they are conducting themselves well, and indeed deserve our commendation.

A SAN FRANCISCO correspondent says "I presume in no city of the United States (unless it be New Orleans) is Sunday so universally regarded as a holiday as in San Francisco. Picnics, yachting parties, horse races, target shooting—anything you can mention—they have here on Sunday. During the season probably not less than twenty thousand people leave the city to attend some such scene of festivity. It is a perfect paradise here for sinners—and they enjoy it."

MR. EMILE LEFRANC, of New Orleans, has been for some time engaged in perfecting a machine for bleaching and cleaning the ramie plant, which he is confident will prove a success. The cloth made of ramie is conceded to be superior to cotton cloth, where the ramie has been thoroughly cleaned. This Mr. Lefranc feels sure his machine will do. With a mode of cheap hacking and cleaning, it is certain that the ramie will prove a very profitable crop.

A RAILWAY across Honduras, from the Pacific to the Gulf, has now one thousand two hundred men engaged in its construction, and is expected to be finished in the summer of 1871. A contract to lay down a telegraph cable from Key West to Port Callabos—the Atlantic terminus of the railroad, has also been made, and semi-monthly steamers are now running between that point and New Orleans. Simultaneously with the opening of the railroad, a line of ocean steamers will be started between San Francisco and the bay of Fonseca, the Pacific terminus.

OUR GERMAN PRESS.

The *Freiheits Freund* asks if is this land where we are in the habit of pluming ourselves upon our superiority to other people in regard to enlightenment and intelligence, it is not possible that the absurd prejudice in regard to the color of the skin may now disappear. One could easily believe this to be an impossibility when one sees that men of science are immersed over head and ears in this prejudice, over which the simplest peasant boy in Europe would make merry. The recent proceedings of the American Medical Association in Washington, in refusing to admit colored delegates called forth these remarks, which conclude as follows: "The medical gentlemen in Washington will with difficulty find any other reason for this than that pure, ignorant prejudice against the black skin, which they hold in common with the most uncultured scum of the people.

The *Volksblatt* in an article on "American Securities in Germany," says Germany owns from four to five hundred millions of dollars' worth of American 5-20 Government bonds. Many persons made enormously by investing their money in these papers when they were greatly depreciated. Building upon this fact, some American sharpers have recently deluged the German money market with the stock of American railway schemes, which were sanctioned by the Government. Gigantic interest was promised upon them. For a time these stocks, of more or less doubtful value, were quoted upon 'change; a short time ago, however, the directors of the Berlin Bourse shut down on them, which caused much complaint. This comes, however, only from unprincipled brokers and speculators, and the *Volksblatt* rejoices that this has occurred, as the continuance of this swindle could only injure the credit of our Government bonds.

THE *Republikaner* has two interesting articles, which are original or else the credits have been omitted. The first is a wail over the fact that the present Congress will remain two months longer together, in which the remark is made that the 4th of July is well chosen for its adjournment, as once upon that day the American nation was greatly blessed by the declaration of independence, and it would be well to be a second time blessed in the decease of a corrupt Congress. The second article is upon the Military Rule in Georgia, and is in the same strain.

NEW BRIGHTON.

Pastoral Resignation.

[Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW BRIGHTON, May 9, 1870.

The following resignation was read from the pulpit last Sabbath:

To the members of the First Methodist Church, New Brighton, Pa.:

Dear Brethren and Sisters: We are now within less than four months of the close of the present conference year, and during this (Sept. 7.) I shall cheerfully resign the pastoral office of this church to whomsoever you may secure as my successor.

In the meantime I will change pulpits with such of my brethren as are suitably situated, and will cheerfully yield the pulpit to any minister you may wish to hear with a view to securing his services.

During the remainder of my pastoral term I will still endeavor, by the help of God, to be faithful in my work as pastor, and my contract with you, so that, as now, I may always feel that "I have not shunned to declare unto you the whole counsel of God.—preaching Christ, warning every one, and teaching one in all wisdom, aiming to present all perfect in Christ."

I hope, and pray, that you too, will "come up to the help of the Lord," and manifest a proper zeal in His cause, and for His glory, perform your vows, and fulfill your part of the contract that God may bless us with peace and prosperity in Christ.

While I rejoice that my "labors have not been in vain in the Lord," yet I feel increasingly sad as I approach the close of my labors among you, and see that many "receive not my witness," and "labor in vain," that there is no evidence that you are being "sanctified through the truth," growing up into Christ in all things, enjoying the life hid with Christ in God, going forward as earnest workers, and faithful soldiers of Jesus, and having good hope of eternal life.

As the salvation of an individual depends upon his union with Christ, so the success of the church depends upon the mutual co-operation of pastor and people in Christ. There is no other way.

Brethren, my heart's desire and daily prayer to God for you all, is, that you may be saved, and that as a church you may honor Christ and win souls.

May the great "Shepherd and Bishop of souls," ever preside over us all, and in His own good way and time bring us into the "eternal inheritance" reserved for His faithful ones in Heaven. In Christ, your Pastor,

S. F. CROWTHER.

Memorial Day.

The following order has been issued from the Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic:

I. The annual ceremonies of "Memorial Day," which has been firmly established by national choice and consent, will take place on Monday, the 30th day of May.

II. All departments, districts, posts, and comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, wherever dispersed throughout the land, will unite in such manner, and with such ceremonies, for the proper observance of the day as may be best suited to each respective locality, and all organizations, and communities, and persons whose grateful aid, sympathy and prayers sustained us throughout the dark days of the nation's peril, and those whose loyal, patriotic hearts beat in unison with our own, and who have heretofore, or may hereafter, join us in the observance of this memorial day, are hereby cordially invited to unite, and are earnestly requested to lend their aid and assistance in strewing the pure garlands of spring that come with votive memories of love and prayer, o'er the mounds that mark the country's altar and fold in rest eternal our martyred dead.

This is the third public observance of a day which has become marked and national for this sacred occasion. Many are now missing from our ranks who were with us before. Time, with busy fingers counts the hours for all. "In the midst of life we are in death," and one by one our veterans are "mustered out" to join the grand army on high. Let this teach us that we should so live that when we are gone it can be said: "He was a citizen, a soldier, and comrade, "without fear and without reproach."

III. It is desirable that the memorial services may be preserved, and department and post commanders will forward direct to the adjutant general at national headquarters a record of such proceedings as may occur in each locality. Should the same appear in the press, or by pamphlet, a duplicate corrected copy is requested. By order JOHN A. LOGAN,

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The Rev. Gentleman says that the Central Board of Education refused to dismiss the schools on Good Friday, but on the other hand ordered a holiday to be granted to the scholars, and the schools all closed on the 26th day of April, the day of the celebration of the Fifteenth amendment.

No, no such resolution was passed in the Board or even offered. The schools were in session that day as usual with perhaps the exception of the colored schools.

If the other facts of the reverend gentleman are as wide of the mark, as the above, the lecture will not have the weight and influence that is hoped for it.

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK CITY.

The McFarland Trial—Woman Suffrage Meeting—Fenian Activity—Indian Peace Policy—Inharmonious Democracy, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 9, 1870.

MCFARLAND TRIAL—TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

The great trial was to-day resumed in the Court of General Sessions. An immense crowd, among whom the ladies largely predominated, filled every available inch of room and listened with the most wrapt attention to the eloquent speech of Mr. Graham.

Counsel for defense rose to continue his speech. He reminded the jury that McFarland's threats, or previous attempts to shoot Richardson, should have no weight with them, unless he were proved to be sane at the time. These threats can be appealed to in order to prove that McFarland was sane on the 25th of November, but His Honor would charge them that a previous sane act could not influence an insane act. Mr. Graham reminded the jury of the casual manner in which McFarland met Richardson in the *Tribune* office, and alluded to the special Providence which seemed to direct the bullet of an injured husband, a fact which showed the moral justice of the act. Mrs. McFarland's marks at the time should not be considered, because they were clearly the offspring of a frenzied mind. The counsel then reviewed the evidence to show the deranged state of the prisoner's mind during the three days preceding the 25th of November. Another point to be borne in mind was the fact that the prosecution had dubbed Mrs. McFarland with the name of her paramour, without establishing any legal right to that claim. Again, the prosecution failed to show that Mrs. McFarland had carried any more affair separation from her husband, and the presumption was that she was supported all this time by Richardson. Counsel then condemned the attempt to impeach the testimony of Mrs. Callegan, as to the presence of Mrs. McFarland in Jersey City, and maintained that this attempt had utterly failed. In truth Mrs. McFarland was her paramour, and her friends tried to keep her presence secret. Coming to the event which caused the tragedy, he contended that the prosecution left the matter in a very doubtful and confused state. All the witnesses were from the Tilton camp, and it was notorious that attaches of that concern were implicated in this "free love" transaction. In fact, *Tiltonia* was arraigned at the Court and all the employes in the office were witnesses in clearing that paper from the charges made against it. The counsel then alluded to the vagueness of the evidence in shooting and the failure of the prosecution to show the state of McFarland's mind on the night of the shooting. He referred to the case of King, and argued that McFarland met Richardson immediately after he resigned the office. He mentioned several occasions in which McFarland could have shot Richardson, if he had any such intention, but that he was by his side all day, and even while he had any control over his mind, and it was only when the balance of his mind was overthrown that Richardson fell by his hand.

The counsel then reviewed the life of McFarland, and said the plot to destroy this man is Semitish. In ordinary cases the eloping wife leaves her children behind. She sets out upon the stage merely to meet Richardson.

The counsel reviewed the circumstances under which Mrs. McFarland left her husband. She and Richardson had every opportunity for adulterous intercourse. He charged Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Sandford as the instrumental in causing the separation, and claimed that the intercepted letter laid down a whole system of philosophy most pernicious and dangerous to society. He contended that the insanity of McFarland at the time of the deed was clearly proven. It was apparent to all during the trial that some person was manipulating the counsel for the prosecution who was acquainted with the most minute particulars of McFarland's life. This could be no one other than Mrs. McFarland, and here is seen a horrible spectacle—a wife exerting herself to hang her husband.

The counsel then reviewed the evidence, which showed that McFarland was a sober man, and that he was not addicted to the intemperance of the jury and their recollection of the case. Their position was a most important and responsible one. They could not only save families and husbands. A fearful spectacle was presented to them—a home in ruins. Sorrow was spread over the land. Crime was in many ways, but all can be borne while there is love at the fireside. The jurors should not let their hearts be turned against him in vain, that there is no evidence that you are being "sanctified through the truth," growing up into Christ in all things, enjoying the life hid with Christ in God, going forward as earnest workers, and faithful soldiers of Jesus, and having good hope of eternal life.

As the salvation of an individual depends upon his union with Christ, so the success of the church depends upon the mutual co-operation of pastor and people in Christ. There is no other way.

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NEWS BY CABLE.

The Crisis in France—Napoleon's Policy Overwhelmingly Sustained—Order Preserved in Paris—Activity in the Iron Trade in Wales—Usually Contradictory Advices from Cuba.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 9.—The City of Paris gives a majority of thirty thousand votes against the Emperor. The cities of Lyons, Marseilles, Toulouse and Bordeaux also gave a majority of nays. The general result is estimated as follows: Yeas 6,500,000, nays 1,500,000.

The vote cast by the navy is still in except that of two ports. The result shows, yeas 15,455, and nays 5,070. The vote of the Seventh battalion of Chasseurs is almost equally divided. At the barracks Eugene the result showed 1,652 yes, and 1,121 no. The Twenty Cent Gardes voted no. Only fifteen Garde du Paris voted no. It is reported that two regiments at Vincennes refused to vote. The soldiers in Paris voted about 28,000 yes, and 5,000 no.

NOON.—Full returns are not received, but enough is known to make certain that the Government has been sustained by an immense majority. To this hour the figures stand as follows: Yes about 6,400,000, no about 1,500,000.

The city is tranquil. The morning journals have editorial articles on the result of the voting yesterday and comment particularly on the vote of the army.

5 P. M.—The newspapers to-day announce the marriage of Gustave Lafitte to Kate Vanderbilt Barker, grand-daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt.

The "Opinione Nationale" notes the extreme quiet, even solemnity of the voting yesterday throughout the Empire.

Evening.—The returns received foot up: Yes, 7,125,775; no, 1,458,841. The vote of the army, so far as known, is yes 780,000 no 31,408. It is estimated that without counting the votes of the arrondissements, the army, navy and Algeria, the Government will have a majority of over 5,000,000.

The excitement has been intense all day, but no disturbance whatever. Military precautions are continued. A council of Ministers was held to-day. The Emperor presided. It is reported as the result of the council's deliberations that the Ministers will tender their resignations to-morrow, and M. Ollivier be charged by the Emperor with the formation of a new cabinet.

The Emperor has complimented the Prefet of Police for his success in maintaining public order.

Victor Hugo has been cited to appear before the tribunal for an article in the "Rappel" exciting hatred and contempt for the government.

MIDNIGHT.—This evening barricades were thrown up in Faubourg Du Temple. They were quickly carried by the Fifteenth of Ville and fired on the defenders. Other parts of Paris were tranquil.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 9.—The *Times* announces the marriage of Lord Derby with the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury.

The London *Times* understands the warning to German capitalists against American bonds to have come from the North German Consul at New York. The North Pacific Railway and Honduras bonds, the *Times* says, were especially tabooed.

The *Times* emphatically contradicts the rumor of John Bright's contemplated resignation from the Cabinet.

DERBY, May 9.—The National Press denounces Bishop Cullen's pastoral letter, and declares his denunciation of Fenianism as aid for the British coercion policy.

The anticipated reduction of duties on iron by the United States causes great activity in the iron regions of Wales.

The report that Napoleon's plebiscitum is accepted by the press here as a foregone conclusion, from Imperial arrangements previously made.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gibb, under Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question of Mr. Gilpin, said the Spanish Government was fully able to subdue the Cuban insurrection in Spain, and negotiations held no important place. The interference of Her Majesty's Government, which had been suggested, would be unproper.

The insurgents have declared that the Government would not fail to seize any occasion to mitigate the horrors of civil war in that island, and the Government would be glad to have the co-operation of the Government of the United States. The House, in committee, resumed the discussion had to-day on Maynooth. The discussion had to do mainly with technical and legal points, and was of little interest. The bill was then reported without amendment, to introduce a bill amending the laws relative to Parliamentary elections.

Sir Robert Peel has been appointed to the command of the forces in Ireland, succeeding Lord Strathnairn.

A Republican outbreak is reported at Catanzaro, Naples. The insurrection is said to be serious, and the troops have been reinforced by several regiments.

In the House of Lords to-night, Earl Granville said no further progress had been made in the negotiations concerning Red River affairs. The Naturalization bill was taken up. The second reading of the Commons was concurred in and the bill passed.

CUBA

HAVANA, May 9.—Some of the principal ladies of Puerto Principe have signed an address, calling on their relatives in the insurgent ranks to return and enjoy liberty under the Spanish flag.

HAVANA, via Key West, May 8.—General Goicouria was garroted to satisfy the volunteers, and open the war for the return of Dulce. Moderate Spaniards are much improved at his failure to extinguish the insurrection in the Camagnan District. The Spaniards have burned the residence of family of Cespedes Principe in revenge for the escape of their Cuban relatives to rejoin the patriots in the field. The patriots have concentrated their forces in Villa district and occupy the eastern portion of Santo Espiritu jurisdiction. The Spaniards have been routed in every direction and are Manzanilla, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Morem and Santiago de Cuba. The work of devastation has been fairly inaugurated in the districts of Villa Clara and Sagua. The Spanish authorities are unable to prevent the disorganization of their adherents, however, and a vacillating union and a double-headed Presidency one from each sex. Miss Anthony and Mrs. Robert Dale Owen have issued a call for a meeting of the organization and its leaders, characterizing the Massachusetts movement as narrow in its ideas, feeble in its efforts and puritanical in its principles. Mrs. Stanton peremptorily declined to serve longer as President of the National Association.

FENIAN CONVENTION.

A convention of all the Centres of Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood in Manhattan District was held yesterday afternoon at the headquarters, Mrs. Mathew street. Business of the organization were discussed, but most of their proceedings were secret. It was made known, however, that the late difficulties between General O'Neil and the Senate constituted the chief subject of discussion, and the action of the Senate was bitterly condemned. The Centres report that an enthusiastic feeling in favor of an onward movement is existing among their Circles, and pledge themselves that in the event of General O'Neil commencing a war policy, he may rely upon effective support.

THE INHARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

The anti-Tammany convention to-day agreed to unite against Tammany, and to combine among themselves on a general ticket. A composite ticket was made out, the following being agreed upon as the probable nominations:—Judges of Court of Common Pleas, Jos. W. Grand, Max Goepp, J. R. Doolittle, George L. Curtiss, W. H. Peckham, and Roswell F. Hatch; for Marine Court Judges, John A. Stemler, William H. Boyd and James D. Reimart. Candidates for Aldermen were also agreed upon, and the entire ticket will be regularly nominated tomorrow night.

INDIAN PEACE POLICY.

The United States Indian Commission have issued an address to the American people, calling for the organization of auxillary associations by all who sustain President Grant's wise Indian peace policy towards the Indians. A consultation will be held here on the 18th inst., to discuss the Indian question and devise means for its settlement, and to avert a war of colossal magnitude.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamer Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, has arrived.

The Tammany caucus nominees for Judicial offices were confirmed by the Convention today.

Henry Ward Beecher is to have an assistant in Rev. S. B. Holliday.

The medal of the French Geographical Society to DuChaillu will be presented to him to-morrow night, with appropriate ceremonies.

A colossal bronze statue of Franklin is to be erected by Capt. Dejoux in Printing House Square, at an expense of from $25,000 to $30,000.

The emigration fever is increasing and departures for Colorado are very numerous.

Frank Jones, who attempted to dispose of forged bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, has been admitted bail.

It is rumored an investigation is ordered from Washington into the office of Michael Scanlon, Assessor, as to the management of the third Internal Revenue District, which is said to be conducted in violation of orders.

A Brooklyn school boy, Herman Clark, has been arrested for an alleged intent to shoot a female teacher. A revolver was found on him.

Rev. Chas. B. Smythe's church to-night voted 40 to 23 against his longer continuing their pastor.

Chas. W. Brooks, Chinese Consul at San Francisco, is here to-day, on his way to Washington to invite the President, Cabinet and Congressmen to join the excursion party to San Francisco, leaving Boston May 23d.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Republican Convention—G. W. K. Miner Nominated for Congress—Also a Full County Ticket.

[Special Dispatch to the Gazette.]

UNIONTOWN, May 9.—The Republican County Convention assembled to-day. G. W. K. Miner, Esq., was nominated for Congress by acclamation amid great applause. A full county ticket was also nominated. The Convention was full, and harmonious throughout. Old Fayette is wide awake.

—Advices from Red River to April 16th state the Indian excitement had subsided, the Sioux and Chippewas having promised to remain quiet. Riell had issued another proclamation declaring that peace was an established fact, that business was reviving and inviting all the inhabitants to uphold his government.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

The Cuban Question—Case of Georgia—Panic in a Colored Church—Agricultural Report—Northern Pacific Railroad—San Domingo Treaty, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1870.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The expected action of Congress on the question of Cuban belligerency has been delayed in a manner which seemed, for a long time, unaccountable, but which recent developments fully explain. The House has been waiting for a report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs favorable to the resolutions which were referred to that Committee. The Committee offered several weeks ago to report the resolutions, together with the report they accepted, but they have been held back partly under influences which have been actively operating in other directions, but toward the same end. The two weeks' organized here for different objects, have been industriously and successfully at work to stave off any action by Congress. The first result of the protected friends of Cuba, whose efforts have been directed towards preventing the granting of belligerent rights to the Cuban agents would consent to these terms. The other ring includes several influential persons in Spain and this country, among whom are prominently General Prim, and Spanish Minister Roberts, with the full aid, sympathy and concurrence of Secretary Fish. The scheme on foot and now matured for practical execution is that Spain shall sell the island to the Spanish volunteers for ten hundred millions of dollars, of which ten millions are to be paid down, and bonds given for the balance, secured on the island and guaranteed, if feasible, by the United States. It this cannot be obtained, arrangements are to be made by it as mediator or with their moral aid. Mr. Fish and friends do not hesitate to express the conviction that the cession of Cuba to the Spanish volunteers would be a most desirable solution of the question. It is confidently intimated that Spain will sell the island to the Spanish volunteers, provided that the United States will buy it. The United States. This scheme has not become sufficiently developed so far as to be known, but enough has been broken, and the whole affair will soon be revealed.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

The Reconstruction Committee will take up the case of Georgia on Friday. Gen. Butler will then be returned, as expected. A leading member of the Committee says that the bill for the admission of Georgia will be brought in, the Virginia and Mississippi bills, with a clause declaring the term of the present State officers and members of Congress to begin when the State is declared restored. This would have the effect of continuing the Legislature, which is one of the objectionable features of the former measure.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Last night a column supporting the gallery of the Colored Baptist Church on Third street, in Georgetown, gave way, letting many down a foot. The congregation made a rush to escape, some jumping from the first and second story windows. A few were badly hurt, one sensible, another had his left side severely bruised, a third a foot injured and several others received cuts and bruises.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A caucus of about twenty Republican Representatives resolved to continue opposition to the Northern Pacific Railroad bill until its friends allow time for discussion and amendment.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The April report of the Department of Agriculture says winter grains everywhere show small and poor growth, preventing the

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1870.

BONDS in Frankfort, 95¼.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 53¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

ONE week from to-day, May 17th, New York will hold her judicial election—for a fourteen years' term of a Chief Justice and assistants, in the highest Court of the State.

THE vault acount, of which so much was said, was partaly composed of $112,000 passed over from William H. Kemble as a portion of the account. This is the amount that Mr. Kemble owed the treasury when he left, and which was never paid during General Irwin's former term. Mr. Kemble, in other words, when Gen. Irwin assumed the Treasurership, was short exactly $112,000.

—We find this remarkable statement in a Harrisburg paper which has volunteered to defend Mr. Irwin. He had better hire some other attorney. This man drives nails in his coffin with a vengeance.

It seems that the "vault account" of $211,000, of May, '69, was made up of $112,000 short from Kemble, and $99,000, for which Mr. Irwin was personally chargeable, according to the statement of his friend in the Harrisburg paper. Arithmetical problem for the little boys of Beaver county: If Irwin's cash was short $99,000 the first year, how much will it be the second? Another question for debating societies in Butler: Which is Irwin's best "holt"—as a grammarian or as a financier? We recommend Senator Kerr as an umpire for the disputants.

WE printed an interesting "tale of an envelope" the other day. The narrator exhibited talents for description of a high order. His attention is invited to another scene in the same Legislative experience—the negotiations which resulted in breaking down a Republican nomination, and in electing a State Treasurer who writes *railroad* with two big Rs and the name of the Supreme with a small *g*. The people would be pleased to read a graphic sketch of those transactions from the same pen. We understand that the public wish will be gratified. Indeed, the history of that "honesty and reform" crowd, from the beginning in November to its final rout on the Omnibus bill, is fruitful enough of startling incidents to support a weekly series of dime novels *a la* Beadle. The historian has all the needed facilities, with access to many of the original documents. He will give *fac similes* of the Anderson checks to most of the bolting Senators and Representatives. When a Senator's wife received the envelop covering the purchase money for his vote, the fact will be recorded with equal delicacy and precision. On the whole, we are promised some "mighty interesting" reading.

SENATOR James Kerr, of the Butler, Lawrence and Armstrong district, cannot plead ignorance of the course of public opinion among his constituency. He knows what they think of him, and that they know that he knows more than he dare tell. How long will he defy the censure which must overwhelm any man who stands dumb before his accusers? Can he be insensible to the finger of scorn with which his honest constituents are pointing to *that record?* Will he try to brave it out, or will he yield to the pressure of the popular judgment, and resign a seat which he does not honor? Let him remember that, if he ever returns to Harrisburg, it will be as a *marked man.* He will not find Lowry there, to screen him behind a wall of triple brass. He will have the congenial companionship of no Craigs, Leslies, McCrackens and Wheelers, to take refuge in. The Democracy don't want him. He will find himself shunned by the Senators and Representatives *of the next Legislature*, as if he were the embodiment of a plague. He will not even make money, for he will not be worth buying. He will be shorn of influence, of public respect, of private profit, of honorable companionship, of everything worth enjoying, while *that record* will stick to him like the poisoned shirt of Nessus. The electors of Butler, Lawrence and Armstrong ask of him but one more public service—and that is his voluntary and most discreet retirement from a trust which they so bitterly regret.

ATTENTION—WORKINGMEN!

A meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, as advertised in another column, which no operative in these cities and the vicinity should fail to attend. Pittsburgh is what she is, by reason of her fairly protected industry. Let the voice of that industry be heard in upholding the policy which gives all of us here our daily bread. The free-traders sneer at the apathy of the working men when the tariff is assailed. We shall look to this meeting for a suitable and effective reply. Let every citizen be on hand, who knows how to value his privileges.

WINNIPEG PACIFIED.

The official statement in Parliament, of the adjustment of the political troubles in the Red River colony, is confirmed by the late revelations on this side of the Atlantic. The terms demanded by the colonists have been substantially conceded by the government of the Dominion. The colony is to be created a province, with the name of Manitoba, with a full staff of provincial officers, and shall be allowed to send two Senators and four Representatives to the Ottawa Parliament. The colony is relieved from all taxation, the Canadian government subsidizing it at the rate of eighty cents per head, and appropriating $300,000 to organize the territory, which is not to be entered by the troops of the Dominion except to suppress Indian hostilities. These terms, however acceptable to the people of Winnipeg, are severely criticised in the Dominion press, which contrasts the liberal allowances of parliamentary influence with the comparatively meagre privileges of a city like Montreal. Nevertheless, there can be little doubt as to the statesmanlike wisdom which has foreborne, at almost any cost, to press the pending issues to a critical trial by force. Let the pear ripen on its stem. When mature, it will fall—and political gravitation can have but one course on the border of this Republic. Mr Gladstone recognizes the tendencies of the situation, and shares in the predominant disposition, of all intelligent Englishmen, to acquiesce in the logic of events.

THE FRENCH ELECTION.

The Imperial policy has the support of the French people, by a vote of nearly four to one, the negative voice being scarcely worth counting out of Paris, where it was in the majority. The result affords a remarkable proof of the success of the Emperor's designs, in another respect. It accomplishes the political decentralization of France. The great metropolis is no longer itself the nation. Paris has ruled French politics for eighty years, and with a despotism as absolute as it has too often been atrocious. In 1790, the mob of the city overturned the throne of Louis XV, and seized upon an effective control of the government, which has never been completely relaxed until the present hour. Under the Directory, the Consulate, the first empire, the dynasties of Bourbon and Orleans, the *coup d' etat* of 51, the Presidency and the second Empire, Paris has continued to shape and govern the domestic and the foreign policy of the entire nation. The first Napoleon reorganized and guided the power of this centralized influence, having first proved himself to be its master. Even the present Emperor gained his throne by a triumph over the populace who themselves ruled France from the Rhine to the Garonne. The conqueror of Paris has never yet needed another title. The provinces and departments accepted always the metropolitan result.

To relieve the French nation from the dangerous influence of this centralization of political power has been the fixed policy of the Emperor. The end has crowned his work. For the first time in eighty years, Paris is effectually overwhelmed by the crushing preponderance of the provincial ideas, its king-making populace are themselves uncrowned and disarmed, the France of the future belongs to all its people from the English Channel to the Pyrenees, and the Napoleonic dynasty is securely established upon the hearty support of the millions of rustics who perceive, and will not surrender, their power which is manifest in this result. Paris will still be a potent element in the politics of the nation, for good or for evil, but she is no longer omnipotent. Louis Napoleon has forever chained the tiger. The personal government of centuries has been obliterated, and replaced by the responsible ministry and popular representation which are hereafter to prove their efficacy, as a barrier to stand between a constitutional monarchy and the wild frenzies of a metropolitan mob. The France of the coming years is to be of the whole French people, and not of Paris, constitutional and national, not revolutionary at the pleasure of the faubourgs and the demagogues.

THE MASK OFF.

The *Free Trader*, a monthly publication at New York, is the organ of its school of political economists. The May number is really refreshing reading. It advertises Commissioner WELLS as "a sound free trader." It is happy to hear that "an association of liberal-minded Englishmen has just been formed for the purpose of publishing an 'International Free Trade Review,' to present to 'advanced students of economic science, a faithful record of the prospects and progress of free trade principles in all quarters of the globe." Very thoughtful, this kind purpose of our English brethren! A Pennsylvania member of Congress, "whose name we are not permitted to mention," writes about "the robbery perpetrated upon the people under the name of 'protection to home industry,'" which his for the present anonymous prudence intends to expose by-and-by to the people of his district. We think the first letter of this discreet gentleman's name must be HALDEMAN, especially as he gets in a modest allusion to the lampreys of Lucullus and the purse of Crassus. That sort of talk finds gaping mouths and capacious throats in the York district, which has mineral wealth enough, if developed by a truly American policy, to pay the national debt, but elects a Congressman to vote always for keeping it locked up in the earth.

The *Free Trader* devotes its double-leaded editorial to the Washington meeting "of free traders and revenue reformers." The names of the editors of the Chicago *Tribune*, St. Louis *Democrat*, New York *Post*, the *Nation*, the Cincinnati *Commercial* and the *North American Review* are conspicuously paraded in its report of the proceedings. Says the *Free Trader:*

> The tariff question, in its bearings upon politics, was exhaustively discussed, and it was agreed by the Republicans present that they would endeavor to bring that party to repentance for the past, and in the present to "works meet for repentance." Failing this, it was determined that action outside of the Republican party would become necessary, and should be taken. Republican aspirants for Congress, who are Protectionists, will, therefore, in the next Congressional elections, be opposed by the most influential new movements in the country, and by this League and its now numerous branches and coadjutors. Both newspapers and leagues will unhesitatingly and gladly support an upright Free Trade Democrat against all kinds of Protectionists, whether "incidentalists" or followers of the Chinese School.

—Since the journals here named have thus counted themselves squarely out of the Republican party, except upon their own free-trade terms, we submit to the opposition press that it would be a glaring injustice to quote them hereafter as "Radical authority." Since they have discovered that our party has no sympathy with the free-trade swindle, or with its defenders, we and they have alike cause for mutual congratulations in the declared separation. Already at Chicago, the situation is accepted and sharply defined by our Republican friends, who will hereafter reckon one false ally the less to be dangerous, and one more avowed opponent to crush. Mr. Judd will have the first opportunity to realize the natural fruits of this change of front.

DEAF MUTE INSTRUCTION.

Until late in the last century, this afflicted class of our fellow beings, to whom the sense of hearing had been denied, were wholly excluded from the field of intellectual cultivation. Never, up to that date, had lived the deaf mute who could read, write, or communicate, except by rude signs and gestures, with any other human being. For centuries, indeed, the true character of the most frequent causes for this deprivation was misunderstood. The vulgar belief that the want of hearing and of speech was, necessarily, a mark of feeble intellect, or of an abnormal deficiency of brain—in other words, that the mute was naturally short-witted, above an idiot perhaps, yet below a lunatic, and belonging to either class rather than to perfect humanity—has not only been generally accepted, through all time, but is not yet wholly unknown to the living of to-day. But science had nevertheless discovered, early in the last century, that the vocal organs of the mute were usually perfect, and that it was only the faculty of hearing which was absent. Since this was found to be due, with rare exceptions, to such an absolute lesion of the structure of the ear as to be incapable of remedy or alleviation, no thorough effort was made by science, through other instrumentalities, to supply to the mute that familiarity with the nature of sounds which a proper use of the vocal organs requires. For it was known then, as well as to-day, that the mute is usually dumb only because he is deaf,—so deaf that he cannot perceive the sound of his own voice, and is therefore unable to control its modulations in intelligible accents. Give him this faculty, and it would be possible for him at least to speak if he cannot hear, and to supply in part the proper uses of the ear through, for example, the eye alone. But, so far from devising any practicable system for imparting this instruction, science and philanthropy waited upon each other—and did nothing, to reach intellects naturally as capable as any, but shut out, by the loss of an indispensable sense, from every avenue of mental communication with society.

It is about a century since the Abbe Sieyes, a cultivated French priest, devised the mute alphabet, and shaped the primary rudiments for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. His labors bore a speedy fruit. The cordial support of his government, under Louis XV, and Louis XVI, verified the merits of his discovery, and gave it a successful trial. The results, simple, actual and yet most gratifying, astonished society. The new system was taken to England, copied in Germany, and a few years later, transplanted by Dr. Gallaudet, to the United States, and established soon after at Hartford, in the first deaf mute asylum on this Continent. Now, the system is known and adapted among all the civilized peoples of the world. The educated pupils of these institutions are to be found everywhere, and perhaps including a larger per centage of their class than is the case with society at large.

The system relies upon the eye, to replace the ear, and communicates by signs instead of by sounds. The alphabet is thus taught, and reading, with writing, follows. Thus the educational field is opened, in its full width, to the mute, who is usually found to be gifted with both physical and mental perceptions all the more acute in other particulars for the single defect.

But here philanthropic progress had stayed. The field for progress in improvement was regarded as exhausted. The idea that the dormant faculty of speech, its organs being all perfect, could be restored to the deaf, was dismissed, if entertained at all, as illusory and indeed impracticable. That idea had been suggested, but its advocates were scoffed at as dreamers, and themselves as charlatans. It is more than thirty years since the attention of the public of that day was invited to the merits of a new method for the vocal instruction of deaf mutes. Dr Togno, an Italian, then made his appearance in Philadelphia, advertising his ability to instruct pupils of that unfortunate class in the vocal communication from which nature had seemed to debar them. He obtained many patients, or pupils, but his notions were crude, his surgery incapable, his method of no real use, and he soon disappeared from the notice of the public. For twenty five years nothing more was heard of the vocal education of the class. At last the idea was revived again in better hands, and based upon a more complete understanding of the existing conditions. We hear that the improved method has achieved a wonderful success. Massachusetts has a school at Northampton, where the most gratifying results are attained. In New York is another, the pupils of which, in a recent exhibition, illustrated a wonderful educational triumph. Their enunciation, though not perfect, was quite intelligible, and surprised a cultivated audience. The eye is taught to read the movements of speaking lips, and the tongue is attuned to a certain faculty of expression. Much remains to be learned but the much which has been achieved in this degree of progress, is as astonishing as it is gratifying. It warrants the confident hope that, before the end of another generation, we may amend the double designation of the asylums for this class, educating the deaf, and giving to the no longer dumb the inestimable boon of speech.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

SOAKS FOR SEED CORN AFTER CULTIVATION.

Some planters are opposed to the soaking of seeds before planting, deeming it best to let nature have its own way, whilst others think it very advantageous if suitable manures are put in the hills or the drills as before advisable to plant a stimulus, and if the care had been taken to select the harvesting the earliest and best ears for seed, this would, in a great degree, supersede the necessity of soaking. We will, however, give the following composition for soaks, so that those who may wish to use them may make a selection or take which is handiest for their purposes. First: Dissolve two pounds glauber salts in ten gallons boiling water, soak a bushel of corn therein twelve to twenty-four hours, then drain off the water and add as much plaster and ashes as will coat and separate the grains when well stirred into corn. This soak, as well as the others which follow, will serve to fit the seed naturally and found effective. Second: Dissolve two pounds copperas in ten gallons water and stir in among the corn half a gallon soft soap, when the grains are covered with the soap add the plaster and ashes as in No. 1. Third: Dissolve one pound of saltpeter in four gallons boiling water, soak a bushel corn and strain as before, twelve or twenty-four hours, and mix with ashes and plaster to separate the grain as already directed. Fourth: Put a pint of common tar, or glass house tar, into a barrel or tub, pour on it three gallons boiling water, or as much as is necessary to cover the corn put in, stir until the tar is dissolved and incorporated with the water, then put a bushel of corn into the soake for twelve to twenty hours, drain off the liquid then into another vessel and add ashes and plaster, as in the other soaks, to entirely coat the grains of corn and stir until this is effected.

Where the cut-worm threatens the crop a bushel or two of salt to the acre, about the time the plants come up. We have already urged the application of manure to the hill or drill, but the cultivator should not rely on it alone for his crop. It will give the corn a good start, but the roots will soon extend beyond the deposit for the seed and will be seeking for other means of support or nutriment. Hence the necessity of broadcasting manure also to meet this emergency, as also for the general improvement of the land; otherwise the effects of the manure applied under the seed corn will have exhausted itself, and the plant, unless the land is naturally very good, will be less able to bring the ear to maturity and at the proper time. The feeders of spongioles of the plant are at the extreme points of the roots, and as soon as these roots extend beyond the reach of the manure placed in the hill, they lose all the benefits thereof, as they cannot partake any longer of its nourishment. The tap roots may receive some of the benefits by the manure being carried down by the rains, but the main part of the foot of the corn plant is supplied by the lateral roots, which stretch across the rows with their mouths open, seeking for that food which is necessary for a vigorous growth toward maturity. These lateral roots, every corn planter is aware, extend from one to three feet or more from the hills, and if the source of feeding is so far from these extremities of the roots, of course, if no other resource is at hand for subsistence, the growth of the plant is hindered.

If these lateral roots extend the distance indicated above, there is danger to the success of the crop if the plow is used among them, as it endangers the means of taking up the food of the plant by cutting off the mouths of the roots, through which its support is derived. These roots should never be lascerated, for, although they may by an effort of nature be replaced by other mouths, yet, in the meantime, the growth of the plant is suspended until the new ones are formed. This is probably one of the causes of so much short corn. The plow should do its work in the preparation of the ground before planting, and the better it is done at that time, even if the subsoil is reached, the greater success is secured. But after the plants are fully up, and the roots are spreading out beyond the hill, not only will these roots be injured by the plow, but the manure in the ground is at the same time turned up to the surface, being thus exposed to the atmosphere, its virtues are carried off, to a considerable extent, and lost by the crop.

If your land has been thoroughly and deeply plowed, your manure carefully scattered upon it, and turned under by the plow and well harrowed and rolled, deposit your seed with manure in the hill. As soon as the plants come up and are, say four inches high, plow a furrow from either side and return it again, letting the hands follow with hoes to relieve the plants that might be covered up, and clean off the weeds and grass from immediately around them, and the work for the plow is at an end; all working afterwards is to be done by the *cultivator* and the *hoe*, and whenever the crop requires it; sometimes it will need three workings, and if severe drought ensue before the time of putting it by, it may want a fourth cultivation, in order to keep the ground open for absorbing and condensing the dews.

THE SECOND SPRING MONTH—MAY.

The beautiful month of flowers is at hand, and the gardener, the horticulturist, and the farmer, must now bestir themselves for the duties of the season, for every moment is precious. We have from time to time drawn attention to the things which may now be pressing upon those who till the soil, and we hope that some heed has been paid to our hints, relative to the necessary preparations for active operations, so that no unnecessary delay may be experienced in pushing ahead the spring work—and, at the risk of repeating some advice heretofore given, we will allude to sundry matters demanding immediate attention:

Sweet Potatoes should be gotten in early in May, say by the 10th.

Pumpkins also should be in by the same time, but not in the garden—plant them in a patch by themselves, or with your corn in the field; they will draw no strength off from the corn.

Squashes, Cymblins and Cucumbers should be planted out also by the 10th of the month in the Middle States and treated generally as advised for melons; the distance of the hill for cucumbers should be four feet apart, for squashes and cymbline six feet.

Cabbage Plants should be set out as early as the ground will permit, the cabbage is a great feeder, and to secure good sized cabbages you must not spare your manure for them. We believe we have before treated on this subject, to which we now refer. If you have not supplied your self with plants, obtain some from your neighbors, or from the market gardener or seedmen, who usually supply them. Every time your cabbage plants are worked, apply a mixture of ashes and plaster to them, or the same mixture recommended for turnips.

Peas.—A few rows of peas, and also of Spinach seed should be drilled in every eight or ten days in May, to secure a continuous supply. Sow in this month for autumn and winter use.

Broccoli Seed.—This vegetable stands the winter in open culture, and might be made a field crop, as well as a garden vegetable.

Lettuce must be set out for heading, tie up such as are disposed to head, and sow seeds on your border for additional planting.

Raddish Seed should also be sown out once a week for a continuous supply.

Carrots and *Parsnips* put in as early as the ground will permit, for winter and spring use.

Roots and *Plants* should be staked up to prevent injury from winds. Pot and medicinal herb seed should be sown also in the early part of May, and watered if the weather should prove dry.

Egg Plant seed sown first week in May, and the early plants should be set out any time between the 15th and 20th of the month.

Beans.—Drill in a few rows every ten days in May, when bean poles are scarce, it is recommended that two or three hoop poles set into the ground one foot from each other and tied together at the top, make as good a pole and perhaps better. Dwarf beans should have very warm and deep soil; sow them only two inches apart.

Asparagus, says Meehan, will do as well from seed as peas or beans, although it has been argued that it will not come true from seed, but that like rhubarb, they can be propagated true only by division of the roots.

Brussels Sprouts, Cape Broccoli and Cauliflower require the same treatment as the general cabbage crop.

Turnips—Hoe and thin out early sown turnips and put in another bed for successive use.

The Onion bed should also be thinned out.

Beets should be thinned and weeded and your fall crop should now be drilled in.

Nasturtium seed should be sown early in May, as also *Endive* and *Okra*, for an early crop, and another sowing towards the last of the month for a late crop.

Set out your *Tomato* plants and sow seed for a late crop.

Sow *Peppers* now of the various kinds, and if you have plants sown in a hot bed set them out about the middle of the month—one foot apart.

HOW TO GATHER ASPARAGUS.—Joseph Wilson, Little Falls, New Jersey, writes: "As often as I have passed through the market places and seen the *white trash* that is universally sold as asparagus, I have felt vexed. From the appearance of the branches I have seen, I conclude that so soon as the stalk appears above ground a long knife is thrust into the ground and the stalk cut as deep down as possible. Now, that part of the plant below the surface is hard and tough, and consequently is a dead loss. My plan is to let the stalk grow from eight to twelve inches above ground, and then to go along the bed and snap off the stalk with the fingers, as far as it is tender and will break square off. The consequence is that the whole stalk is as tender as green pea, and can all be eaten. For my use I would not give a cent a bunch for the white stuff, however pretty the ladies may think it.

MELONS—CANTALEUPES—MUSKMELONS.

For these prepare at once a deep sandy loam bed, or as near such a soil as you may have at hand, put in the manure a spade deep, rake the ground finely every three or four feet until the bed is completed. Then for watermelons, form hills ten feet apart; before raising the hill, spread a shovel full of well rotted manure, mix it well with the soil on each spot you intend raising a hill; if you have not enough of stable or barn yard manure to spare for this purpose twenty pounds of guano mixed with the soil would will answer for a bed of two thousand square feet, and the same kind of manure will answer for putting at the bottom of the hills, which, when they are formed, should have applied to them a dusting composed of five parts ashes, and one part plaster, raked in; then plant six or eight seed in each hill, and pat down the surface with the back of the shovel, when the plants appear, dust them with the same mixture early in the morning until they get into the rough leaf, thin the plants out when large enough so as to leave but two vines in a hill. Keep the beds and hills clean, and the earth well stirred, drawing the earth around the roots as far as the seed leaves until the vines cover the ground. When the vines begin to make runners, stop them off close, with the fingers or scissors, which causes them to increase in strength, and to put out more fruitful runners. The watermelons should be as far apart from the cantaleupes and muskmelons as the size of your garden will admit, to avoid mixture and deterioration. The cultivation of the latter is similar to that of the first named, except that the distance of the hills for the cantaleupes and muskmelons should be six feet apart.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

To Whiten Straw Hats.—Scrape stick sulphur with a knife, mix the powder to a mush with water, plaster it thickly over the straw, and place in the hot sun for several hours; brush off when dry. An easy and effectual plan.

Isinglass Glue.—Dissolve isinglass in water and strain through coarse linen, and then add a little spirits of wine. Evaporate it to such a consistency that when cold it will be dry and hard. This will hold stronger than common glue, and is much preferred.

To Take Grease from Paper.—Gently warm the parts containing the grease, and apply blotting paper so as to extract as much as possible. Boil some clear essential oil of turpentine and apply it to the warm paper with a soft clean brush. A little rectified spirits of wine should be put over afterward.

Stuffed Beefsteak.—Cut a thick slice from the round, in shape as near an oblong square as possible. Rub over it salt and pepper to taste. Make a stuffing of stale bread and fat salt pork, season with salt, pepper, sage, etc. Roll it up in the steak; sew the edges of the slice together with strong twine so that none of the stuffing may escape. Bake in a quick oven.

Home Made Ink.—The ink is a beautiful black, flows freely, and does not in the least corrode the pen. It is far superior to the usual acid inks, which will spoil the best steel pen in a few hours use. In fact, we have no ink that we like so well as this. It is made thus: To five gallons of water, at boiling heat, add one-half pound logwood, one half ounce bichromate of potash, and one-half ounce prussiate of potash. Your ink is then made and ready for use. The cost is six cents per gallon.

Washing Colored Fabrics.—"Before washing any colored fabrics," says the *Scientific American*, "it is recommended to soak them for some time in water, to every gallon of which is added a spoonfull of ox gall. A tea cup of lye in a pail of water is said to improve the color of black goods when it is necessary to wash them. A strong, clean tea of common hay will preserve the color of French linens. Vinegar in the rinsing water for pink or green, will brighten those colors, and soda answers the same end for both purple and blue."

The preparation and use of rennet is highly necessary in the making of good cheese. Heat injures the rennet, and a temperature of 140 degrees ruins them, but acids do not injure them, nor do alkalies, and the freezing and thawing of rennets will do them no harm. Some manufacturers use carbolic acid instead of salt, and find it much better; ten drops of the acid should be placed, in a quantity of water sufficient to cover the rennet and dry it; old rennets are said to be worth twice as much as new ones.

Cream Pie.—Two-thirds of a cup thin sweet cream, one-fourth cup of vinegar, two thirds of a cup of sugar, one egg well beaten, season with a little salt and one teaspoonful of ground allspice; bake with two rich crusts.

Pocket-book Rolls.—One pint of sweet milk, one egg and a piece of butter the size of an egg, salt and yeast as usual and work in flour as for ordinary bread. When light roll out and grease the surface, then double a piece over about the width you wish the cakes and cut them out with the dredging box lid, leaving a hinge on one side. When light bake as other rolls and they will open readily without any force, while the hinge keeps them from falling apart. They are very nice for company, or indeed any other time.

To Take Stains out of White Marble.—Take one ox gall, one wine glass of soap lees, one-half wine glass of turpentine, mix, and make into a paste with pipe clay. Put on the paste over the stain, and let it remain for several days. If the stain is not fully removed, a second application will generally prove sufficient.

Turpentine in Ringworm.—Von Erlach and Lacke recommend spirits of turpentine, brushed over the surface, as a remedy in common ringworm.

Rice Pudding.—Wash thoroughly a tea cup full of best rice, add half a cup of white sugar, a quart of water, and the same of milk. Bake slowly four hours, stirring occasionally, except the last hour. A cup of raisins is an improvement.

Pea Soup.—When your corned beef is about half done, take it up for a short time, pour enough cold water in the pot to stop the boiling, and skim off all the fat that rises. Have ready, picked and washed, a pint or a quart of dried slit peas (as your family is large or small) put them in the pot, put back the meat, and let all boil slowly till the peas are soft and the meat done. The soup is very good, and the beef is nice to eat cold, in thin slices.

INFORMATION comes from Havana that the Spanish officials are much alarmed by the secret meetings of men who exert great influence over the volunteers on the island, and that fears are entertained of an open revolt. Dispatches are constantly passing to and from Madrid, and those who are best informed as to the present aspect of affairs in Cuba, believe an important movement is contemplated, which will result in relieving Cuba from the control of Spain, with the full consent of the Spanish authorities.

THE President expects to make a brief visit to Missouri before going to Long Branch to spend the summer.

PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY.

This is the only infallible remedy known to science for that unsightly disease of the secretions known as Comedone's Black Worms on the nose and face. It also cures those disfiguring diseases, Acne and Sycosis, Red, White and Mattreated Pimples on any part of the body. It leaves the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

THE WEAR AND TEAR OF BUSINESS LIFE.

The cares and labors of business life are apt to tell severely upon the health and constitution of the ardent, energetic business man, and when the need of some sustaining agent is felt, stimulants that cause only a temporary exhilaration, and leave the system in a state of partial collapse when their first effect has passed off, are too often resorted to. As certainly as fire leaves behind it a residuum of ashes, the use of the adulterated liquors of commerce produces premature exhaustion and decay. Touch them not. Tone and regulate the overtaxed vital machinery with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. In that wholesome elixir, the alcoholic element, which is the purest derivable from any source, is tempered by the choicest tonic, aperient, anti-bilious and anti-febrile vegetable extracts and juices. To strengthen, recruit, solace and purify the system is the mission of the great vegetable specific. When the stomach is in a healthy state, the bile flows regularly, the bowels perform their office properly, and the telegraphic fibres of the nervous system are in perfect working order, an enormous amount of labor can be borne without risk or inconvenience, and the direct effect of the Bitters is to promote this vigorous condition of the functions upon which the nourishment of the body, and its power of endurance, mainly depend. The great tonic and alterative is, therefore, emphatically recommended for the remarkable strengthening properties, for all upon whom the responsibilities of life press heavily, and who feel like fainting under the burthen. A lively appetite, a splendid digestion, elastic spirits, and a marvellous ability to withstand fatigue, are among the blessings justly ascribed to the renovating operation of this palatable and powerful cordial. Indeed, there is nothing in the materia medica that can be compared with it.

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FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

"HILL & ADAMS'
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
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THE CHEAPEST PLACE in the City
TO BUY WATCHES,
IS AT
Wattles & Sheafer's,
101 Fifth Avenue.
A large stock of AMERICAN and IMPORTED WATCHES just received and for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. my7

KING WASHER.
This machine has taken the entire market in New York, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, and is guaranteed
A Perfect and Easily Working Machine.
W. W. KNOX, Sole Agent,
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GARDEN PLANT
AND
Flower Trellises!
The handsomest, neatest, cheapest garden ornament. Over 20 designs.
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GARDEN VASES.
Garden Ornaments, Lawn Rakes, Lawn Scythes, Lawn Mowers, etc., etc.
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LAND PLASTER, GUANO, AND our celebrated AMMONIATE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Always in store.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tuesday, May 10th,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
A FRESH STOCK OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
WASH POPLINS,
IN
Beautiful Chene Mixtures,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
POPLIN ALPACAS
ALL FASHIONABLE COLORS.
FOR SUITS, VERY CHEAP.
Plain and Figured Silk Poplins.
Black and Colored
DRESS SILKS.
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
Striped and Figured P. K's.
CASSIMERES AND JEANS,
Cottonades and Linen Drills.
AT POPULAR PRICES AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NOTICE!
Third Arrival of Spring
DRY GOODS.
Bell & Moorhouse,
21 FIFTH AVENUE,
Are Offering Great Bargains in
Dress Goods,
Silks, Shawls,
Linens, Piques
and Chintzes.
READ THE PRICES
AT
James Hoag, Jr's,
174 Federal St., Allegheny.
At 10 cents, 50 patterns Wall Papers, bright colors, good at the price.
At 12 1-2c. Heavy Bright Buff Wall Papers, a bargain.
At 15 cents, Fine White Papers.
At 25 cents, yard-wide White and Buff Holland for Window Shades, good at the price.
Fine oil Cloth Window Shades at low prices.
Yard Wide Floor Cloth, bright colors, 45 cents.
Wide Oil Cloth, cut to fit halls, rooms, &c.
Elegant Gold and Hand Made Wall Paper, at low prices.
JAMES HOAG, Jr.,
No. 174
FEDERAL STREET,
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THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.
AT 25 CENTS.
Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
Morganstern & Co's,
SUCCESSOR TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
Extensive and choice assortments at
Prices Unknown Since 1861.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES—a full assortment at $1.75.
COURVIORSIER'S KIDS at $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades, at $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, by case or doz.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
Also splendid assortments SASHES, SASH and BOW RIBBONS, LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
Large Additions to Stock
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash Buyers.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal

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Every Department,
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NEW
Spring and Summer Shawls,
PANNIER ARABS,
Open Centre Shawls,
LIGHT SUMMER SKIRTS.
HATS AND BONNETS
Sundowns,
Ribbons and Flowers,
A FINE STOCK OF
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
In the latest styles at the lowest prices.
Housekeeping Dry Goods
IN EVERY VARIETY
AT
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
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No. 115 Wood Street.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
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Genuine Preparations
From the Celebrated House of
PETER SQUIRE, LONDON.
Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb. Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potasia, Citrate Iron and Quinine, Bromide Ammonium, Carb. Lithia, Vichy Salt, Kissingen Salt, Ci. Magnesia, Seidlitz Powders, &c. To protect Physicians and the Public from spurious articles of this character, purporting to be "direct importations"—all bottles of the genuine will in future bear a strap label over the cork, with the address and fac simile signature of the manufacturer, P. SQUIRE; and on the side his trade mark, and also address of the Importer and Sole Agent,
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. and Fourth Ave.
P. S.—We have received our usual Spring supply of Mineral Waters, Saratoga, Star, Congress, Kissingen, &c., &c. Also, another supply of Astringent Red Gum Lozenges, and Muriate of Ammoniate Lozenges, which have proved such a great success in England and this country in cases of Relaxed Sore Throat, Bronchitis, etc.
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SPECTACLES.
THE EYE.
Dr. FRANKS, the celebrated Lecturer on the Eye, and Manufacturer of Patent and Improved Spectacles, has returned to Pittsburgh, and is now at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, where he adjusts his far-famed Spectacles to defective vision from an examination of the eye alone, so as to suit equally well by day as by artificial light without fatigue, from 15 to 25 years. Dr. F. may be professionally consulted on all diseases of the Human Eye, and has a large stock of his Spectacles and Eye Glasses for sale. About 4,000 pairs of these Spectacles were sold on Dr. Franks last visit in the space of three months, giving the most entire satisfaction to all, as the medical gentlemen and citizens of Pittsburgh have by certificate testified.
Be particular and enquire at the Ladies' entrance on Penn street for Dr. Franks office, ROOM 22 St. Clair Hotel. ap15-STTH

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IMPORTER AND RETAIL DEALER IN
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WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY and BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING, MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
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BOULEVARD PAVERS,
Pave Sidewalks, Cellars, Inside Yards, Drives, &c.
WARRANTED AGAINST CHANGES OF HEAT AND COLD.
Orders left at GAZETTE Office, or at 139 FEDERAL STREET, Alleghe

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GOLD, SILVER, AND COUPONS

Bought at Highest Prices.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 9, 1870.

Money is easy at 3@5 per cent on call; the supply exceeds the demand. National Bank notes are a glut and are offered free of interest for ten days if the borrower will return greenbacks. Sterling firm at 9¾@9¾ per cent. Gold steady, and opened at 114¼, touched 114⅜, and closed at 114¼. Carrying rates 4@5 per cent. The clearances were $31,000,000.

Government securities strong. Coupons of '81, 116¾@116⅝; '62, 111¾@112; '64, 110¾@111; '65, 110¾@111⅛; do new, 111¾@111⅝; '67, 113¾@113¾; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜. Currency, 6s, 122⅜@122½.

State bonds steady. Missouris, 92½; old Tennessees, 60¾; new do., 53½.

Railway market active and excited with an advance in prices; at the close market re-acted slightly from the highest point and actively subsided; but prices steady. The leading features were Lake Shore, Wabash, New York Central, Northwestern, St. Paul, Rock Island and Ohio shares. Prices made for these stocks with exception of Lake Shores were the highest of the season.

Canton, 71½; Cumberland, 4; Western Union, 78⅜; Quicksilver, 9½; Mariposa, 9¾; Mariposa preferred, 18; Adams Express, 58½; Wells & Fargo, 17½; American, 42½; United States, 58½; Pacific Mail, 42½; New York Central, 99¾; New York Central Scrip, 95½; Erie, 22½; Erie preferred, 47; Harlem, 144½; Harlem preferred, 134½; Reading, 97½; Michigan Central, 125½; Lake Shor, 99½; Illinois Central, 119½; Pittsburgh, 100¾; Northwestern, 82½; Northwestern preferred, 84; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 109⅞; St. Paul, 66¼; St. Paul preferred, 81½; Wabash, 57½; Wabash preferred, 74; Fort Wayne, 99⅜; Terre Haute, 34; Terre Haute preferred, 65; Chicago & Alton, 118½; Chicago & Alton preferred, 135; Ohio & Mississippi, 38¾; Cincinnati, Cleveland & Columbus, 79⅝; St. Joe 11⅞; Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central, 19.

Boston prices: Franklin, 3; Copper Falls, 5; Quincy, 185.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $76,763,080; currency, $1,687,560; general balance, $85,272,156.

Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	11
U. S. 6s, 1881	10⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	10⅛
U. S. 5-20 1862	11⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	10⅛
U. S. 5-20 1864	10⅛	C. P. R. R.	97½
U. S. 5-20 1865	10⅛	Cy. Pacifics	12
U. S. 10-40	7⅝	Cy. Pacifics	12

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, MAY 9, 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Trautman & Lobman, Chicago	3 cars
Lowenstein & Newby, Chicago	2 cars
J. & S. Needy, Chicago	1 car
C. Boyer, Chicago	1 car
Hazlewood & Blackstock, Chicago	1 car
Marks & Bro., Chicago	3 cars
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	4 cars
Haas & Kraus, Chicago	2 cars
P. Hartmen, Chicago	2 cars
E. Katz, Chicago	2 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	1 car
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	4 cars
Zeigle; & Keefer, Chicago	2 cars
L. Keefer, Chicago	1 car
J. Zeigler, Chicago	1 car
C. T. Zachrieg, Cincinnati	1 car
W. Weinz, Alliance	1 car
Total	35
Total last week	35

The offerings of cattle were larger than last week, aggregating 35 car loads, or about 630 head, of which number 30 car loads were from Chicago, 1 from Cincinnati and 1 from Alliance. There were not over half a dozen of country cattle on sale, and the bulk of the offerings last week, but as already shown, the number of western cattle was considerably larger. The market, notwithstanding the increased number, was strong, and by 10 o'clock the yards were almost cleared, a pretty good indication that the demand was fully up to the supply. There was still further activity developed, as compared with last week, say 25@ 37½ cents per cwt, and as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, there were but very few cattle sold below 7½ cts, and from that up to 9 cts—the whole 630 head, would average 8@8¼ cts per cwt, which is a very high average. The quality as a general thing was about the same as last week, and the average cost is ½ to ¾ of a cent per pound greater.

Both drovers and butchers continue to complain bitterly about hard times, owing to the great cost of stock, that they can't do much business because they are obliged to keep up their trade, and the worst feature lies in the fact there is not much prospect of any immediate improvement; prices will not decline so long as the offerings continue so small, and it is not likely that the next week will be much larger until about the last of next month, at which time grass cattle usually commence to be in the market in quite large numbers. As we noted last week, the arrivals of cattle both at the Allegheny and East Liberty yards have been unusually light this season, which is owing mainly to the fact that it costs but little more to ship from Chicago to New York than it does from Chicago to Pittsburgh, and consequently the great proportion of the cattle are being shipped east by other roads, the prices are low relatively in New York as in Pittsburgh. This ought not to be, but such is the fact, and there appears to be no help for it.

S. Lowenstein sold 19 head good steers from Chicago, at 8@8¼.

Haas & Kraus sold 55 head of steers from Chicago, at 7¾@8¼.

M. Varner 36 head Chicago good to prime, at 8@8¼.

Rothchilds & Zeigler sold 36 head Chicago steers, at 8@8¼.

Peter Hartman 34 head of good to prime chicago steers, at 8@8¼.

E. Katz reports having sold 34 from Chicago, at 7¾@8¼; 3 extra to W. Peters, at 9 cts.

L. Keefer 34 head prime steers from Chicago, at 8@8¼ cts.

J. & S. Needy 55 western cattle, mixed quality, at 7¾@8¾.

C. Holmes, Lafferty & Co; sold 18 head good to extra western, from Cincinnati, at 8¼@8¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 34 head, good to extra from Chicago, at 7¾@9 cts.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 70 head, all from Chicago, at 8@8¼ cts.

Wm. Wenz 18, from Stark Co. Ohio, at 8¼@8½.

Trautman & Lobman 35 head of good to extra steers from Chicago, at 8¼@8¾.

S. Marks & Bro sold 34 head mixed stock from Chicago, at 7¾@9 cts.

Greenwald & Kahn 70 head good to extra steers from Chicago, at 7¾@9 sold H to Peter Fairley at 9 cts.

S. Kraus 15 head from Chicago, at 8@8¼.

Chas. Boyer 17 head Chicago stock, at 8¼@8½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a light supply on sale again today, the whole number not exceeding 650 head, which, if it were not for the extreme prices, would not more than half supply the retail trade. The market was fairly active, and the pens were cleared before nine o'clock, and a larger number, particularly of the better grades, could have been sold. Clipped sheep may be fairly quoted at 5½@5¾, the latter figure only for prime 85 to 90 pound averages. There were some few wooled sheep on sale, but the great proportion of this kind now offering are of an inferior grade, and the wool is kept on as a general thing, for fear of exposure, to hide their ribs. Lambs were in rather better supply to-day and sold at from $1.75 to $3¾ per head.

The principal cause of the offerings being so small lies in the fact that sheep are held at big prices in the country, and as pasture is good, farmers are disinclined about selling and shearers are only able to sell a limited number to the butchers at present quotation. At a reduction of one or two cents per pound, it is probable that double the number of sheep could be sold in this market.

M. Humes 50 head, sold sheep and lambs at $3@4 per head.

Jacob Emmell sold 40 lambs at $2@3; 50 sheep at $3@4 per head.

Kaufman sold 73 wooled sheep at $4.75@5.50 per head.

Adam Eckert sold 56 head common to extra lambs at $2@4 per head.

M. Fliuner sold 29 lambs at $2.65 per head, and 70 clipped and wooled sheep at 4 to 6¾c per pound.

M. Stakely & Bro. sold 56 lambs at $1¾@4¾; and 23 sheep.

Sheitmantle & Stouffer sold 180 head at 5 to 6c per pound, and lambs at $2¾@4 per head.

HOGS.

The hog trade in this market continues very slow, and this is usually the case at this season of the year, as the demand for fresh pork in warm weather is always light. Prices, as compared with last week, have undergone no quotable change, ranging from 9½ to 10¼c for fair to good averages.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 9.—There was little animation but the stock of seasonable goods is not burthensome and prices rule steady at 14½@ 15c for heavy brown sheetings of the best make; 10½@11½c for printed calicoes; 15@17c for old and new styles of mous delaines; 17c for Lonsdale and Masonville muslins; 21¾c for Wamsutta do, and 24c for New York Mills do.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Cattle active and stiff at 4¾@5¾c. Hogs steady at 9@9¾c for good to choice.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, May 9, 1870.

The general markets are quiet and devoid of anything new or specially important. There is a continued steady local demand for most of the leading articles and a fair business in the aggregate, while in regard to values there are no material changes. Business usually opens up slack early at this season of the year, and while there is a fair degree of general complaint in regard to trade being dull and unsatisfactory, we believe that, after all, it is about as good as is usual at this particular time.

ASHES—Firmer but not quotably higher. Common Soda Ash 4; refined do, 4¼; Pearls, 9 @9½; Pots, 7@7½.

APPLES—Quiet and unchanged; sales at $3 @5 per bbl.

BUTTER—The market continues dull and weak and prices are still drooping, the latest quote prime to choice roll at 25@28, and common is dull at 15@18.

BEANS—Market very dull though prices are nominally unchanged. $1.50@2 per bushel, as to quality.

BROOM-CORN—Store prices: Fancy, $5.50; No. 1, $4½; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3½; Common, $2½@3.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer and higher, and we now quote standard brands at 34 cts.

CORNMEAL—The demand is light but prices remain unchanged, at 95@$1 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Season about over and market almost bare.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville cement at $3 @3¾ per bbl.

CHEESE—Sales of new Ohio Factory at 15@ 16; New York Dairy at 16½@17; and New York Goshen at 18.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is rather better but prices remain unchanged. Apples 6@7 cts; Peaches, 20@28 for quarters, and 8@9 for halves; jarred, 12@14. Blackberries, 12@13; pitted Cherries, 25@28.

EGGS—Continue very dull and notwithstanding the arrivals are comparatively light, they continue to sell drooping; we now quote fresh packed at 13@14.

FLOUR—The market although firm with a steady demand, is quiet and unchanged. The mills within the past few weeks have advanced prices about 20c per bbl, and during the same time we have not changed prices 10c per bushel. We continue to quote at $5@ 5¼ for spring; $5.50@6 for winter, and $7@7.50 for family brands. Rye Flour, $4.50@5.

GRAIN—There is a steady milling demand for wheat, and the offerings continue light; we continue to quote at $1.25@1.30 for Red and $1.25@1.30 for White, as to quality. Oats dull but unchanged; 45@48 in first hands, buyers finishing sales; 50@52 in shart and there and 52@53, in store. Offers from Philadelphia to buy at 50, delivered free on cars. Corn is quiet but firm, and the stock in this market is pretty well reduced; some may be quoted in bag and shelled at 90—offers from Philadelphia to pay the outside quotation. Rye—no sales and not much offering; we continue to quote at 85 @ 87. Prime to choice spring barley, 85@90.

HAY—Baled is very dull and may be fairly quoted at $17@18, for fair to strictly prime timothy.

HOMINY Market almost bare, but there is little or no inquiry for it. Selling at $3.

LIME—Is steady but unchanged. Eastern, $1.75; Cleveland, $2.25.

LARD OIL—Sellers & Co. report extra No. 1, at $1.20, and No. 2, at 85@88.

PROVISIONS—Market steady, and demand good, but prices are unchanged. Canvassed ds, 19@19½; Plain Shoulders, 13½@13¾; Sugar Cured do, 19@19½; Plain Sholders, 13½@13¾; Sugar Cured do, 19@19½. Clear rib sides, 16½@16¾; Clear do, 17¾@17¾; Lard, in tierces, 13½; in buckets, 14, and caddys, 15½@15¾. Mess Pork $18.50@19. Dried Beef, 15@16½@17.

POTATOES—Continue dull and "Buckeyes" and "Goodrich's" can be had almost for a song. Sales of prime Peach Blows, in store, at 40@42.

PEA NUTS—Dull; prime Tennessee still quoted at 8@9 cts.

SEEDS—Timothy is as little or nothing doing in either Timothy or Cloverseed as the season is about over. Flaxseed, $2.15 bid—a round lot would probably bring $2.20.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, May 9, 1870.

The oil market continues strong and compared with Saturday, prices have still further advanced. The most remarkable feature we have to notice is that while refined has advanced, since Saturday is a full half cent, crude, taking the same period, has advanced, but only up an eighth; usually the latter keeps very close to the former, particulary when the market is advancing, and how it happened that it did not keep pace with refined in this case, we are at a loss to imagine. There seems to be quite an active inquiry for refined particularly for near by months, including May and June, and what is better still, this advance has been established in the absence of speculation, and as an indication that the market is in a healthy condition, and the present movement entirely legitimate, the demand emanates almost entirely from exporters. Furthermore, we have private advices direct from Europe, making inquiry in regard to purchasing cargoes, and the indications generally are more favorable, though not all that could be desired.

CRUDE.

The market is firm but quiet. Sale of 1,000 bbls, spot at 12¾; and 1,000 at 12¾. Seller June at 12¾@13. Buyer July may be quoted at 12¾@13c and buyer all year at 11½@13.

REFINED.

Sale 2,000 bbls May at 28½, against 28 on Saturday. May and June, together quoted at 28½; June to August, 29 bid. August to December, 29½. Buyer all year, 31@31½.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

E L Gaston & Co, on account J B Barbour; Citizens Oil Works 80, on account O. S. Goodrick; Fisher Bros, 1,760, on account L. W. Young; Black Oil Works, on account J. C. Herbest; J Gallagher 320, on 2d count T. King; Stella Oil Works 160, on account S. A. Hull; D M Hitchcock on account J. H. Fisher; Fisher Bros. 160, on account J. Manhall; A. H. Mills 80, on account W Hartle; Fisher Bros. 960, on account same; Brilliant Ref. 200, on account same.

Total ..... 4,700 bbls

Montzheimer, K. & Co. 250 bbls refined oil to Poultney, Meade & Co., Baltimore.

Montzheimer, K. & Co., 50 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phil'a.

H. Koehler & Co., 0 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phil'a.

National Ref. Co. 579 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

J. W. Alexander 150 bbls ref. oil to A. R. McKelvey Bros', 810 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 2,181 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY W. P. RR.

Union Ref. & S. Co., 300 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 500 bbls refined to Warden, King & Sage, Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Lyon, 160 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 1,450 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Cotton firmer; sales 3,500 bales at 23¾c for middling uplands. Flour, receipts 15,854 bbls; in fair demand for export and home use; sales 12,000 bbls at $4.75@5.60 for superfine State and western; $5.10@5.75 extra State; $5.10@5.55 extra western; $5.60@6.50 common white wheat extra western; $5.15@ 6.25, R. H. O.; $5.50@6, extra St. Louis; $6.10@ 8.25, good to choice do. Rye Flour steady; sales 300 bbls at $5.50@6.50. Cornmeal dull and irregular; Wheat steady, firmer; sales 350 bbls western, free, at $1.05@1.06¾, closing strong at $1.06¾ for Amber; $1.08@1.09 for No. 2 spring; winter red and amber western; including one load in store at $1.22, and $1.40@1.46 for white Michigan. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull for new western yellow, $1.15@1.18 for old mixed western in store and afloat. Oats: receipts of 3,908 bush; dull; sales of 27,000 bush at 52@53c for Western; 52@53c for Ohio. Hay steady. Hops quiet. Rice steady at 6¾@7¾c. Sugar steady; sales of 900 hhds Cuba at 9@9¾c. Coffee quiet. Molasses dull. Petroleum dull; crude 10c. Tallow steady; sales of 100 bbls at 8¾@9c for prime mess. Beef steady; sales of 150 bbls at $11@15 for plain mess, $16@18 for extra mess, $19@21 for packet. Beef hams firm; sales of 75 bbls at $25@30. Pork steady; sales of 250 bbls at $19.75@20 for mess, $21.75@23.50 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales of 150 bbls at $11@15 for plain mess, $16@18 for extra mess, $19@21 for packet. Beef hams firm; sales of 75 bbls at $25@30. Pork steady; sales of 250 bbls at $19.75@20 for mess, $21.75@23.50 for prime mess. Middles rule quiet. Cut meats firm; sales of 245 pkgs at 12@12¾c for shoulders, 15½@15¾c for hams. Lard quiet; sales of 475 tcs at 16¾@16¾c for steam, 16¾@17c for kettle rendered; also 500 tcs prime steam, seller four month, at 16c. Butter steady, 16@26 for Ohio. Cheese firm at 10@11c. Freights steady; to Liverpool 30,000 bush wheat at 4½d.

Latest—Flour closing heavy and firm, with a fair export and home trade demand. Wheat very firm at $1.15@1.21 for No 2 spring and $1.30@1.34 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominally unchanged. Oats dull at 62@ 67c for western in store and afloat and 67@69c for Ohio. Corn very firm and $1.13@1.16 for new mixed western. Pork nominal; mess, $20.12½ and $20.25 asked for June and $20.37½ asked for spot. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon nominal. Lard closed heavy at 16½c on spot; 16¾c bid and 16¾c asked seller May and 16¾c asked seller June. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Flour less active but firm at $3.90@5.50 for spring extras. Wheat less active but firmer, with sales No. 1 at 98@98¾c and No. 2 at 94@95c closing steady; this afternoon the market firmer at 95¾@95¾c and seller May; 97¾c and seller June. Corn 1¾@ 2¼c higher, with sales at 36@36¾c for No. 2, 36¾c for rejected, and 37@38c for no grade, closing at inside figure; this afternoon market firm at 92¾c for No. 2. Oats 1c higher at 49¾ @50c for No. 2, closing at 49¾@49¾c. Rye firmer and ¾@1c higher, closing at 80@81c for No. 2. Barley quiet at 48c for No. 3 and 45c for rejected. Highwines steady at $1.06 for wood and $1.04 for ironbound. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork: mess nominal at $20.50@20.75. Lard quiet and held at 16¾c. Dry salted shoulders 11¾c, rough sides 14¾c, and short rib middles 15c. Freights more active and easier at 4½c for wheat to Buffalo. Receipts past 48 hours: 5,700 bbls flour, 60,625 corn, 30,518 oats, 1,440 rye, 1,220 barley, 2,777 hogs.

Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, May 9.—Flour is in moderate demand and the market firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales of 27,000 bush at 92@93c for Ohio. Rye steady. Hops quiet. Rice steady at 6¾@7¾c. Sugar steady; sales of 900 hhds Cuba at 9@9¾c. Coffee quiet. Molasses dull. Petroleum dull; 10c for crude and 27½c for refined. Turpentine dull at 42½ @43c. Pork quiet; sales of 400 bbls at $20.25@ 20.50 for mess, $21.75@22.50 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales of 150 bbls at $11@15 for plain mess, $16@18 for extra mess, $19@21 for packet. Beef hams firm; sales of 75 bbls at $25@30. Pork steady; sales of 250 tcs

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

The Sermons of Dr. Douglass and Father Hickey. A large extra edition of these sermons were sold before noon yesterday, and the demand seemed unabated. A supplementary print of both sermons will be found in the first edition of this morning's GAZETTE, for sale at the Counting Room, GAZETTE Building, corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield street.

May seems to be endeavoring to emulate April for rainy weather.

Five common cases was all the business before Mayor Callow yesterday morning.

Alderman Bowden, of Allegheny, is off duty on account of sickness. He is not dangerous.

Hon. Thomas Howard, who has been seriously ill with nervous fever, is again convalescent.

A Meeting of the East Birmingham Councils will be held this evening in the hall of the Walton Engine house.

The members of the Union Republican County Executive Committee will find a notice to them on first page of to-day's paper.

Persons wanting Doors, Shutters, &c., made out of hard wood, walnut and ash, are referred to the card of Heflick, on to-day's first page.

For Sale.—A fine Business Stand and Dwelling attached, situated No. 73 Beaver avenue, Allegheny City. For terms enquire on the premises. 3

Larceny.—Daniel McClay was arrested yesterday charged with the larceny of a cheese caddy of tobacco; he is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

Educational.—The Central Board of Education will meet at the rooms of the Board, Lloyd's & Black's building, Fourth avenue, this afternoon.

Ice and Wagon.—We call attention to an advertisement in to-day's issue of a two-horse spring wagon and several hundred tons of pure ice, for sale.

Yesterday Mary Thompson made information before Alderman Shore against Maggie Thompson for keeping a disorderly bawdy house on Washington street.

The bridge over Pine Creek out the Western Pennsylvania Railroad is said to be in a dangerous condition from the partial caving in of the abutments on both sides.

A hearing was had yesterday in the case of officer Jerry Smith, charged before Alderman Koenig by Dr. Ernest with extortion. The accused was held for a hearing.

Criminal business in the Seventeenth ward is looking up. Deputy Constable Nichols had ten cases before him Sunday morning—the largest number since he opened his office.

John Fitzpatrick was arrested and held for a hearing to-morrow before Alderman Taylor for threatening to cause mourning in the Dr. more family, by aiding the head, William, to "shuffle off this mortal coil."

Chief Marshal Callow has called a meeting of the Division Commanders, Adjutant Generals and aids, for to-morrow night, at the Allegheny Mayor's, to make arrangements for the procession on "Decoration Day."

Postponed.—The parade of the Duquesne Greys, which was announced to take place to-day, has been postponed until Tuesday, the 17th inst., in consequence of the non-arrival of some of their uniforms and accoutrements.

Family Jars.—Victor Herl made information before Justice Hudson yesterday against Lawrence of the Jenninger brothers with assault and battery. He alleges that they attacked and beat his step mother. They were held for a hearing.

The Cause.—The fire which destroyed the stable in the rear of Jenkins' grocery store, Federal street, Allegheny, on Saturday after, noon, was caused by boys getting into the loft and smoking. The loss was $200, fully covered by insurance.

A row occurred at a pic nic at Eberhardt's Garden, Troy Hill, yesterday afternoon. Two of the participants, Peter Snyder and Peter Aughenbaugh, were arrested and locked up for a hearing this morning. No person was particularly damaged.

Waylaid.—Victor Auth made information before Justice Heisel yesterday, charging Conrad Behn and Patsey DeMarsh with assault and battery, in which he alleges that they laid in wait for him, and beat him severely. The accused were arrested and held for a hearing.

Bank Election.—The stockholders of that flourishing institution, the American Bank, will hold their annual meeting at their Banking House, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., between the hours of eleven and two o'clock, for the election of a Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

Throwing Stones.—Philip Rolleather made information before Justice Heisel yesterday, charging Charles Myer and others with riotously conduct. He alleges that Charles and other boys amuse themselves by throwing stones at the schoolhouse, in which he resides. Charles was arrested and held for a hearing.

John Long yesterday appeared before Alderman Koenig in a state of fearful agitation, caused by the threatening demonstrations of Frederick Miller, who expressed a determination to dislocate the Long neck. The Alderman instructed his police to look after Frederick, so that when arrested will be dealt with according to law.

Out of Season.—Winter storms are not only out of season, but Justice Heisel thinks they are out of order, or, in other words, disorderly at this season of the year; and being of that opinion when informed on oath of Catherine Free, that William Winter had been raising a storm and acted in a disorderly manner, he issued a warrant for his arrest.

Broomed.—Emma Rissel and Edward Finch are neighbors, and Edward's children annoy Emma, and, according to the allegations of Edward made to Justice Heisel, Emma struck them with a broom. Mrs. Finch interfered, and was also broomed by Emma. Justice Heisel issued a warrant, upon which Emma was arrested and held for a hearing.

The attention of the Street Commissioner is called to the fact that the pavement on the northwest corner of Federal street, Allegheny, near the crossing of the Fort Wayne road at that point, is in a very bad condition, and unless repair is made shortly, some damage may result to life and limb, as certain persons in trouble not easily remedied.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum will be held this afternoon at three o'clock at the Institution on Ridge street. The annual reports will be read, followed by interesting exercises by the children. The occasion will be one of deep interest to the friends of the noble charity, and a cordial invitation to all is extended.

Bock Beer.—William Disch and John Hollinger had been indulging in several glasses of Bock beer yesterday, on the South Side, when a difficulty occurred between them. William alleges that John struck him on the head with a beer glass. Justice Heisel, who was called upon by William, issued a warrant for John, who was arrested and held for a hearing.

Likely to be Installed.—Some time since it was stated that Rev. Fulton, of Indiana, was not likely to accept the call extended to him by the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny. We are informed, however, that there is a good prospect that ere long he will be installed as its pastor, as it is reported that the call has been forwarded to his Presbytery and has by him been accepted.

The *Volksblatt* says the first German Masonic hall in the United States, is that which is about to be built by the Jefferson Lodge on East Lane and Liberty street, in Allegheny. The corner-stone laying will take place on the 26th inst., to be preceded by a procession from Masonic Hall, led by D. D. G. M. A. M. Pollock, which promises to be a grand and imposing demonstration.

On a Tare.—There is a certain lot on Pine street, which, until a few days ago, was not surrounded by a neat fence. The fence is not there now, and its removal has caused some litigation. The owner of the property, John Francis, charges Mrs. McCandless with tearing it down, out of a malicious spirit. Alderman Koenig has issued a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. McCandless.

Gratifying Announcement.—The public generally, and housekeepers in particular, especially those in want of a Looking-glass, will be both gratified and benefited to know that T. H. Chapman, wholesale jobber in Lookingglasses, has opened a full line of glasses in detail, and will sell them at from twenty-five to thirty per cent. less than any other house in the city, at No. 64 Market street, two doors below Third avenue. 6

Felonious Assault.—Joseph McMannus made information before Alderman Herron, yesterday, against James Lowry for felonious assault and battery. The parties reside in the Fifteenth ward. They had a street fight, when knives were drawn, and one of them cut, which resulted in the information. The accused was held for a hearing, but at the time the prosecutor failed to appear, and the case was dismissed.

Plenty Yet.—Patrick Walsh and Micheal Mayer flew to the law yesterday to obtain redress for their wrongs. They had a fight in the street and each was badly punished. Cross suits were entered before Deputy Mayor Nichols for assault and battery, and the defendants held for Court. Then the Magistrate imposed upon them each fines for disorderly conduct. So ended the case.

It was reported yesterday that Rev. Father Gibbs, of St. Mary's Church, Seventeenth Ward, while stepping off a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at a station some distance from the city, had missed his footing and fell between the cars, his right leg being crushed so badly that it had to be amputated We were unable to learn the condition last night, as he has not yet been brought to the city.

Playful.—Yesterday afternoon a colored youth in a playful humor and with a full load of whisky, entered the Allegheny market house, and observing the display of the butchers had left his stall, deliberately spread himself at length across the meat which lay spread out for customers. He was enjoying a quiet nap on his downy bed when a policeman entered, interrupted his dreams and conveyed the festive dreamer to the lock-up. This morning he will likely be in a condition for disposal.

Alleged False Pretence.—Alderman Thomas had a case of false pretence before him yesterday. R. F. Davis made information charging S. C. Bonham of Monongahela, with obtaining groceries from him to the amount of ninety-two dollars by representing that he was lessee of a lot of ground in Washington county, upon which he was raising a crop for market, and that when this was sold, the bill would be paid—all which it is alleged was fictitious. The accused was brought from Monongahela city yesterday and jailed for a trial.

THE ABORTION CASE.

Application for a Reduction of Bail—Barney Schultz on the Stand—His Testimony—The Bail not Reduced.

An application was made in the Quarter Sessions Court yesterday, Judge Sterrett on the bench, for a reduction of bail in the cases of Barney Schultz and Dr. Hewett, two of the defendants in the abortion case, an account of which we published previously. The Alderman fixed the bail in the case of Schultz at $8,000 and held Dr. Hewett in the sum of $10,000, in default of which both were committed to jail. Dr. Hewett was represented by Mr. Pollock, Mr. Powers appeared for Schultz, and District Attorney Pearson represented the Commonwealth.

Mr. Pollock stated to the Court that the testimony was not of such a character as to warrant the magistrate in fixing the bail so high. With the permission of the Court he would read the report of the proceeding before the Alderman from the *Dispatch*.

District Attorney Pearson said he had not read the report, and could not vouch for its correctness, but he had no objections to its being read.

The report was then read.

The District Attorney said that it was not a full report; that some of the most important points in the testimony had been omitted, and he referred to several. Mr. Pollock said he had nothing further to offer.

SCHULTZ'S TESTIMONY.

The District Attorney called Barny Schultz, who after being sworn testified as follows:

I am a citizen of Iowa; am engaged in the patent right business. Was acquainted with Isabella Wemer; first met her in January last at Newville, Indiana county. I know Dr. Hewett; he resides in this city. Mrs. Wemer was boarding with Mr. Fleming in Newville when I became acquainted with her. After I became acquainted with her she told me she was *enciet*, and asked me if I could do anything for her; I told her I could not, that I was not in that busines. She said she had been deceived by a man under promise of marriage, and that she would sooner die than suffer exposure. She said there were doctors in Pittsburgh who could fix the matter if she could only find them. I suggested to her to come and stop with me until after the child was born and then return. She said she had no money to defray her expenses. My business called me to Pittsburgh frequently, and she asked me to find a doctor and have him come out and see her. I at first refused, I told her it was a business I did not like to engage in, and that I was a stranger in the county and did not want to get into trouble. She plead with me until I consented to make inquiry about a doctor. I came to Pittsburgh about the middle of February and made inquiry about a Doctor; and was directed to Doctor Hewett. I called on the Doctor and stated the case to him. He asked him what he would charge out and do the job for, and he agreed to go for $50. He asked me if she had the money. I told him I did not know, but if he would go that I would get his money. He consented to go, and we took the train and went out to Blairsville together that evening. Next day we got a buggy and drove to Newville, where Dr. Hewett met Mrs. Wemer. He was in the room with her, and after he came out he told me he had performed an operation on her, and it would be all right now. Mrs. Wemer had but thirty dollars, and she handed it to me, and borrowed fifteen dollars more to pay the Doctor. Dr. Hewett. I gave him the money and she left. In a week or ten days afterward I wrote to him by the request of Mrs. Wemer. I returned and performed another operation. I waqnot in the room, but he told me after he came out that the child was dead, and he thought it was all right now, but if it was not for Mrs. Wemer to come to the city. A few days afterwards I received a letter from Mrs. Wemer, stating that the operation had not accomplished the end, and requesting me to go to Pittsburgh for her. Dr. Fleming had read the letter, and gave it to me in the hotel in Blairsville. After reading it I threw it in the fire and burned it in his presence. I told him that I would have nothing more to do with the business. He said she had commenced it and paid the money, and might as well go through it. I told him I had already spent my own money for her, and if her friends would not help her they must not expect a stranger to do so. He said if I would take a horse and buggy and bring her to the train, he would pay for it, and I agreed to do it. I got the buggy and brought her to the train. She went east and I gave me five dollars. We came to Pittsburgh and I got a hack at the depot and we went to the Monongahela House; left Mrs. Wemer there and went up and saw Dr. Hewitt. He accompanied me to the hotel and saw Mrs. Wemer, and while with her made arrangements to take her to his own house; said he would go up and have his wife prepare a room and send back for her. I went out and in about an hour returned and took her away with him. I did not go with them but I called to see Mrs. Wemer at Dr. Hewett's house, either that evening or the next day, and called several times afterward and took supper with the Doctor; I remained in the city three or four days and then went back to Blairsville. I heard that Mrs. Wemer wanted to see me eight or ten days afterward and came to the city again and called to see her. She was present once, when Dr. Hewett performed an operation on her; was present at her request. Some time afterwards I heard that Mrs. Wemer was dissatisfied and wanted to go home; called to see her, and she told me that Dr. Hewett had operated on her three times in all, and that another man had been called in who she did not know; who performed an operation with which pronounced sound and she wanted to go home; I thought she was able to travel, and Mrs. Hewett said she was not able to go. The Matron said she was, and as she wanted to go home very much I consented to take her. The remaining portion of his testimony did not differ from what has already been published.

Judge Sterrett stated that he could see no reason why Schultz should be kept three times in all by the magistrate. There was certainly no reason why it should be reduced, and there was no motion to increase it.

The accused were then remanded to jail.

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—Judges McKennan and McCandless.

MONDAY, May 9.—Hon. William McKennan was introduced to the members of the bar of this city by Judge McCandless, and took his seat upon the bench for the first time in this city since his appointment as Circuit Judge.

The Issue List was then called, and the cases noted for trial.

Decrees *pro confesso* were entered in some eighteen cases in which E. A. L. Roberts, inventor of the oil well torpedo, was the complainant, and the defendants the elephants about Colonel Sweaningen largely ahead.

THE RINK.—Hundreds of persons visit the Allegheny Rink nightly, so great are the attractions at St. Peter's fair.

ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT.—Friday evening of this week the pupils of Mrs. Slack Davis' school will give another of their popular entertainments at Lafayette Hall. The programme consists of a number of fancy dances, light gymnastic exercises, and a pretty little play, "The Heiress: or the Mystery of the Pearls." Heretofore these entertainments have been very attractive, and we predict that of Friday evening will doubtless be no exception. The performers have been training for some time, and every arrangement has been made for the complete success of the exhibition. The tickets may be had at the music stores, or of any participant.

Episcopal Church Home.

The annual meeting of the Church Home Association was held on Sunday evening at St. Peters Church.

Rev. D. C. Page, D. D., Senior Presbyter of the Diocese, in the absence of the Bishop, presided. The report of the Secretary was read by Rev B. F. Brooke, of Christ's Church, Allegheny, and the Treasurer's report by Rev. Jno. Scarborough, of Trinity Church. The Trustees of the Home, about seventy in number, were in attendance until the close of the evening service, retiring before the report was read and before the sermon, which was preached by Rev. J. H. Egar, Rector of St. Peter's Church, and was confined to by a large congregation with earnest attention. We have rarely heard the doctrines and duties of charity so ably presented, so clearly elucidated, or in language at once compact and convincing. We are promised a copy for publication. We have been furnished only with the Secretary's report, which we publish elsewhere in this issue. Commending the subject so gracefully and eloquently presented by Mrs. Leonard to careful perusal and cordial sympathy of our readers.

In Memoriam.

The following preamble and resolutions relative to the death of E. F. Whitmore, were adopted at a meeting of Hays Post No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, of this city, of which he was a member:

WHEREAS, It has pleased His mysterious Providence to take away from us our Comrade, E. F. Whitmore, whose kindness of heart and social spirits had endeared him to us, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to his family our sympathy in this their hour of sorrow.

Resolved, That in token of our regard for our brother, we wear the usual mourning badge of the order, and drape the hall of Hays Post No. 3 in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records and a copy transmitted to the family of our deceased Comrade, and also that they be published in the daily papers of this city.

By order. J. F. HUNTER, P. C.
J. C. PURDY, Adjutant.

Going to Europe.

Our much esteemed and highly respected journalistic friend, H. J. Murdoch, Esq., one of the editors and proprietors of the *United Presbyterian*, and a most worthy gentleman, will sail from New York, in the City of Brooklyn, for Europe, on the 4th of June proximo. Mr. Murdoch will be accompanied by his estimable lady, and their children, and some ladies of their household. They will be absent about four months. We wish them a prosperous and pleasant tour, and a safe return.

Daniel Wilson, Esq., father-in-law of our esteemed fellow-townman, Mr. William M. Gormly, will sail on the same day and in the same boat, and will be accompanied by his accomplished daughter. Mr. Wilson's son is now making a tour through Europe and the Holy Land, and it is expected that he will join the party on their arrival in England.

Coal Departures.

The following towboats, with tows of coal, will depart to-day and to-morrow:

LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	Barges	Bush.
Ella	5	105,000
Veteran	3	85,000
Jno Rees No. 3	6	150,000
Hyena	3	85,000
Eagle	10	150,000
Stella	10	120,000
Leader	7	90,000
Lake Era No. 3	12	140,000
Samson No. 2	6	135,000
		1,055,000

MADISON.

Tiger	7	80,000

NASHVILLE.

Jas. Gilmore	8	110,000

CINCINNATI.

Fearless	12	100,000

Felonious Assault and Battery.—William Rorher, made information yesterday before the Mayor charging Joseph Smaltzer with felonious assault and battery. He alleges that he was sitting on a step on Carson street, Birmingham, when the accused came along, and took a dollar out of his pocket, and when he remonstrated, the accused attacked him with a knife, inflicting several serious wounds. Smaltzer was arrested and committed to jail in default of bail for his appearance at the next term of Court.

CHURCH HOME.

Report of the Board of Managers to the Trustees and Corporators of the Church Home Association.

In presenting to you this, eleventh annual report, we think it proper to begin by offering thanks to our Heavenly Father for all his mercies and benefits during the past year, to us, and to those helpless ones that He has intrusted to your care. All the inmates of our Church Home, young and old, have enjoyed, in a remarkable degree, the blessing of almost uninterrupted good health; no sickness having occurred during the entire year, with the exception of a few colds caught during the inclement and changeable weather of March. Means sufficient (with careful management and prudent economy) have been given us to carry on our work and keep, not only, but with half-past ten he left the saloon with the avowed intention of going to his family. Instead of doing so he merely stepped into the hall door adjoining and went up stairs to the apartments rented by a prostitute named Carrie Jones. In half an hour after he was heard to fall down the stairs, which are rather steep, having seventeen risers boards. McCarroll, attracted by the noise, rushed out and carried the man into the saloon, where, in a few moments and before medical aid could be summoned, he died. Subsequently, as is stated, two men named Daniel Kerr and John Nicholson came down from Carrie Jones' room, called for a drink and left, since which time they have eluded the search of the police.

Lieut. Campbell, on receiving word of the supposed murder of the man, at once dispatched a part of his squad to search for Nicholson and Kerr. Subsequently Carrie Jones, who was preparing to take a walk, was arrested and confined in the tombs. She maintains a reticence on the subject, and says that all she knows about the matter is that she couldn't have knocked the deceased down, and she supposes that he was sitting on the top step next the door of her dwelling when he fell down stairs. At the tombs she expressed no desire for bail, as she wanted to wait and see Nicholson, who is supposed to keep her, brought in. She certainly knows more about the cause of the man's death than she will tell, and admits that Nicholson and Kerr were in her room when Collins was killed.

The deceased had on his right temple a fearful looking gash as though cut with the blow of a blunt instrument or weapon. He was otherwise bruised about the face and neck, the wounds and contusions being such as he could hardly have been sustained from the fall.

When the man was first picked up our reporter was passing the place and entered the saloon, where a rough lot of customers, depraved black and white specimens, were gathered at the bar. The sister-in-law of the dying man said something to the effect that she had heard Nicholson swear when Collins was going up stairs that he would kill anybody who came up to that room, and that he, Nicholson, had struck him. The unfortunate man's murderer was receiving particulars from the same woman, who was frankly talking when McCarroll and Coroner Collins was going up stairs. After the two had conversed in the Irish language, or some other unintelligible gibberish, the woman said that she knew nothing, heard nothing, and knew nothing. It is presumable that the man was struck and knocked senseless above and then pitched down the stairs, as he was thrown down the flight of stairs. Who struck him or threw him out is a mystery which the police will have to solve, if solved it be. It may be possible, but not probable, that the deceased was not fouhly dealt with, and before rendering judgment as to the guilt of the men, one of whom at least, circumstances point strongly to as the murderer, we must wait the testimony at the inquest to be held to-day.

The deceased was married and resided on Redoubt alley near Fifth. He leaves a wife in a delicate condition, and two children. He was about thirty-seven years of age.

WHEREAS, There the supposed murder was perpetrated is a den of the worst character frequented by the vilest and most degraded specimens of humanity. Even while the corpse, a fresh victim to intemperance, was laid out upon the floor of the den, the prostitutes, one black and the other white, entered together to see the ghastly spectacle, and with a laugh turned the dying wretch over in search for drinks. In justice to the host we would say that he refused to sell them just then and with a wicked oath ordered them out. Such was the end of the body of his dead friend and departed customer. If there is any possible way of revoking the license of this awful sink of iniquity, let it be done, for it is a disgrace to the neighborhood and the city at large.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Friday, May 6, 1870:

A. Ammon to Jacob Rall, October 1866, 20 by 64 feet on Joseph street, East Birmingham. $200

Jacob Rall to A. Glockner, April 28, 1870, same as above. $900

Adam Miller to Jas. McCutcheon, February 17, 1870, three lots on Third ward, City of Allegheny, with buildings. $2,000

Anna H. Irwin, executrix, to Jarvis Wainwright, April 30, 1870, 21 by 100 feet on Sixty-sixth street, Pittsburgh, with buildings. $4,000

Ernest C. Kanmulade to Mary M. Wright, May 25, 1870, 22 by 100 feet on Carroll street, Allegheny City. $2,000

John Binsky to Frenaka Berndt, April 30, 1870, 20 by 60 feet on Larkin's alley, East Birmingham, with buildings. $1,250

Jacob Opperman to Carl Weihe, May 3, 1870, by 35 feet on Twenty-fourth street, Borough of East Birmingham, with building. $1,500

Fanny Devlin, executrix, to Mary M. Wright, May 1, 1870, 72 acres and 128 perches in Ohio township, with buildings. $5,400

Agnes E. Little to A. Little, May 2, 1870, 4 acres, 1 rood and 30 perches of land, in Leet township, with building. $3,000

Jas. Grubbs to Jas. M. Grubbs, March 26, 1870, 20 by 100 feet on Locust street, Allegheny city, with buildings. $1,700

Rudd, F. Hayes to Silvan Lebauda, May 2, 1870, 52 acres, 1 rood and 15 perches of land, in New township, with buildings. $7,000

Isaac A. Reed to Jas. H. McCloy, April 8, 1870, in lots in Fifth ward, Allegheny city, with buildings. $1,000

J. W. Grubbs to Jas. H. McCloy, March 29, 1870, by 50 feet on Glover alley, Allegheny. $2,500

Wm. Murdock et al. to A. C. Murdock, February 5, 1870, 27 by 120 feet in Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh. $700

Jas. Russell to W. H. Sprout, April 1, 1870, 40 by 50 feet on North street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings. $2,000

SATURDAY, May 7.

Thos. McMasters to Jas. R. Mellon, Feb. 3, 1870, 52 acres and 85 perches of land in Wilkins township. $7,400

Michael Munhall to Richard E. Breed, April 9, 1870, 1 acre of land in Versailles township with buildings. $6,250

Z. H. Coston et al. to Geo. H. Miller, Nov. 16, 1869, 3 acres of land in Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh. $2,250

Wm. Phillips to Biddy Douglass, Sept. 12, 1861, 42 acres and 6 perches of land in Peebles township, with buildings. $5,000

A. M. Sutch et al. to Wm. Wandless, May 4, 1866, 2 acres and 135 perches of land in Peebles township, with buildings. $6,500

S. B. Culley to H. B. Hinsh, March 23, 1870; lot on the west side of Caldwell street, Pittsburgh, with buildings. $5,000

A. Ammon to B. Moeller, March 30, 1870; lot 20 by 50 feet on Fifth street, Lower St. Third township, with buildings. $1,250

E. G. Krehan, administrator, to Catherine Kehl, May 3, 1870; lot on Fifth street, Fifteenth street, East Birmingham, with buildings. $700

C. H. White to Hyram Bracken, Oct. 23, 1865, lot 48 by 120 feet on Smallman street, Pittsburgh. $3,000

Samuel Cooper et al., to S. H. Curtis, Nov. 28, 1870; 14 acres and 135 perches of land in Mc-Clure township, with buildings. $2,500

S. H. Curtis to Wm. Cooper, May 8, 1870, same as above. $2,500

Samuel S. McG. Bonner to Ernest Stolle, May 5, 1870; 18 by 60 feet on Clifton street, Lower St. Clair township. $600

James Orr to George Stuart, May 2, 1870; 20 by 62 feet on Fifth ward, Allegheny city, with building. $600

Richrad E. Breed to Patrick McAvory, May 2, 1870; 1 lot Breed's plan in McKeesport. $250

Frank Rolo to Andrew Reiser, May 3, 1870; half interest in 14 acres in Ross township, with buildings. $2,000

Richard E. Breed to T. J. Adams, May 2, 1870; 4 lots Breed's plan, McKeesport. $400

Richard E. Breed to L. Beiter, May 2, 1870; 3 lots in Breed's plan, in McKeesport. $415

MONDAY, May 9.

Jno. Garbar to Joseph Grounds, April 7, 1870; 2 lots of ground in village of Temperanceville. $900

Abraham Troup to John Roads, May 5, 1870; 10 acres of land in Elizabeth township. $1,000

Walter Williams to T. D. Ottman' March 7, 1870; lot 16 by 60 feet on Isabella street, Allegheny, with buildings. $3,000

Henry Neely to A. Headland, April 14, 1870; 74 acres of land in Marshall township, with buildings. $3,200

John Welsman to Michael Simon, April 20, 1870; lot 20 by 100 feet, ground in Seventh ward, Allegheny, with buildings. $2,200

Wm. Milton to Sarah T. Bowes, April 1, 1870; 20 by 50 feet on Fulton street, Pittsburgh, with buildings. $2,100

Levi Oppenhimer to R. B. Cuthbert, May 7, 1870; 31 by 96 feet on Clark street, Pittsburgh, with buildings. $2,200

Joseph Vogel to Daniel Maleday, May 6, 1870; 24 by 90 feet on Liberty street, Pittsburgh, with buildings. $2,000

James McClurg et al. to Wm. H. McClurg, February 28, 1870; 13 by 110 feet on Sturgeon street, Allegheny, with buildings. $1,000

Shem Hughes to Henry Millenbrook, May 6, 1870; 20 by 76 feet on Duncan street, Pittsburgh. $600

G. E. Warner et al to Adam Ruhl, May 5, 1870; 46 by 100 feet on Main street, Allegheny, with buildings. $2,000

Isaiah Brink to John F. Vance, September 17, 1867; 60 by 20 feet, on Third street, borough of West Birmingham, with buildings. $1,000

Dani. Maleday to Jos. Vogel, May 7, 1870; 20 by 94 feet on Devillier street, Pittsburgh, with buildings. $500

Christ. Meucher to John Mertz, April 25, 1870; 20 by 94 feet on Voegthy street, Allegheny. $500

Richard E. Breed to Mary James, May 2, 1870; 2 lots in Breed's plan McKeesport. $400

Sorah T. Marchent to Henry Neely, March 30, 1867; 2 acres of land in Marshall township. $400

Richard E. Breed in Even G. James, May 2, 1870; 2 lots in Breed's plan in McKeesport. $400.

Musical.

Last evening a very pleasant private musical soiree came off at the residence of Mrs. Ida A. Biederman the accomplished musical instructress, No. 33 Seventh avenue. There was in attendance a select company of friends who passed the evening delightfully in the enjoyment of a musical programme embracing selections from the best masters. Duets, vocal and instrumental, songs, sacred music, instrumental renderings and a variety of brilliant gems made up the exercises which we would have been well received even in a more public entertainment.

Among the selections which especially received the approbation of the company was a vocal duet from "Martha," by Profs. Benitz and Bussman, "The Alphorn" on the flute by Prof. Guenther, and the "Concertus" of Mendelssohn by Mrs. Biederman. The last was an especially difficult performance, but the manner in which it was rendered evidenced that the lady was at home with such selections The entertainment was happily concluded with an extemporaneous feature of the occasion which the guests did not fail to appreciate. Shortly before midnight the company separated, after an evening of rare pleasure.

In giving the opinion of Dr. Gross in yesterday's issue we should have said that he, at his first visit, considered the disease under which Mr. McClean was laboring was dyspepsia, which, that he had no cancerous tumors of the abdomen, and that the swelling of the left side was merely a contraction and hardness of the left rectus muscle.

HOMICIDE.

A Man is Thrown From an Infamous Den Down a Flight of Stairs and Almost Instantly Killed—Escape of the Supposed Murderer.

Last night about eleven o'clock, a man named Patrick Collins, driver of an express or delivery wagon, met his death in such a manner as to warrant the belief that he was murdered. It seems that he had been drinking liberally during the evening and had grown intoxicated. About nine o'clock he visited the vile rum hole where his death occurred, kept by his brother-in-law, one Pat McCarroll, at No. 28 Third avenue. Here, after drinking considerably, he grew quite drunk and was repeatedly urged by his brother-in-law and sister-in-law to go home. At half-past ten he left the saloon with the avowed intention of going to his family. Instead of doing so he merely stepped into the hall door adjoining and went up stairs to the apartments rented by a prostitute named Carrie Jones. In half an hour after he was heard to fall down the stairs, which are rather steep, having seventeen risers boards. McCarroll, attracted by the noise, rushed out and carried the man into the saloon, where, in a few moments and before medical aid could be summoned, he died. Subsequently, as is stated, two men named Daniel Kerr and John Nicholson came down from Carrie Jones' room, called for a drink and left, since which time they have eluded the search of the police.

Lieut. Campbell, on receiving word of the supposed murder of the man, at once dispatched a part of his squad to search for Nicholson and Kerr. Subsequently Carrie Jones, who was preparing to take a walk, was arrested and confined in the tombs. She maintains a reticence on the subject, and says that all she knows about the matter is that she couldn't have knocked the deceased down, and she supposes that he was sitting on the top step next the door of her dwelling when he fell down stairs. At the tombs she expressed no desire for bail, as she wanted to wait and see Nicholson, who is supposed to keep her, brought in. She certainly knows more about the cause of the man's death than she will tell, and admits that Nicholson and Kerr were in her room when Collins was killed.

The deceased had on his right temple a fearful looking gash as though cut with the blow of a blunt instrument or weapon. He was otherwise bruised about the face and neck, the wounds and contusions being such as he could hardly have been sustained from the fall.

When the man was first picked up our reporter was passing the place and entered the saloon, where a rough lot of customers, depraved black and white specimens, were gathered at the bar. The sister-in-law of the dying man said something to the effect that she had heard Nicholson swear when Collins was going up stairs that he would kill anybody who came up to that room, and that he, Nicholson, had struck him. While this was going on the woman was receiving particulars from the same woman, who was frankly talking when McCarroll and Coroner Collins was going up stairs. After the two had conversed in the Irish language, or some other unintelligible gibberish, the woman said that she knew nothing, heard nothing, and knew nothing. It is presumable that the man was struck and knocked senseless above and then pitched down the stairs, as he was thrown down the flight of stairs. Who struck him or threw him out is a mystery which the police will have to solve, if solved it be. It may be possible, but not probable, that the deceased was not foully dealt with, and before rendering judgment as to the guilt of the men, one of whom at least, circumstances point strongly to as the murderer, we must wait the testimony at the inquest to be held to-day.

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